

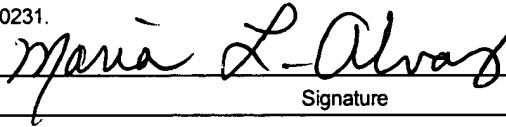
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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT
for

A SYSTEM FOR VENDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES USING AN
IDENTIFICATION CARD AND
ASSOCIATED METHODS

by

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3 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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5 The present invention relates generally to a system for vending products or
6 services by the use of a standard ID card, such as a driver's license.

7 It is sometimes desirable to vend products or to provide services only after certain
8 information has been provided by the consumer. For example, in order to vend age-
9 restricted products, such as alcohol or cigarettes, the age of the consumer must be verified
10 in advance of the purchase, typically by having the vendor visually check the consumer's
11 driver's license to verify his date of birth. In another example, it may be desirable to
12 vend gasoline to a consumer only after the validity of his driver's license has been
13 verified.

14 To make the vending process more efficient, it is desirable to electronically
15 automate the receipt of such pertinent information from the customer. But this is
16 generally only possible if the consumer has some form of identification capable of storing
17 such information in an electronic form. When one reviews the forms of identification
18 typically held and carried by consumers, one finds two primary forms of identification—
19 credit cards and driver's licenses. In this respect, "credit cards" should be understood to
20 refer to other similar types of issued cards, such as debit cards, store-issued credit cards,
21 bank-issued automatic teller machine (ATM) cards, and "smart cards" which contain
22 integrated circuitry. However, both of these forms of identification have drawbacks
23 when applied to automating the process of gathering information about the consumer in
24 advance of the vending of products and services.

25 Credit cards typically contain magnetic strips or integrated circuitry that contain
26 some amount of consumer information. However, credit cards are of limited utility in
27 facilitating the automated information gathering process discussed above. First, not all
28 consumers carry credit cards, especially many younger consumers. Second, the
29 electronic information contained on credit cards is not always sufficient to allow an
30 assessment of the propriety of vending a particular product to a given consumer. For
31 example, credit cards typically do not contain information concerning the consumer's age

1 or date of birth, a necessary piece of information for automating the vending of age-
2 restricted products. Third, credit cards, especially store-issued credit cards, typically only
3 allow for the purchase of those products or services sold by that store, and are therefore
4 of limited utility. Fourth, the electronic information contained on credit cards is
5 sometimes encrypted, or stored in formats unknown and undecipherable to the vendors.
6 In short, credit cards, in their various formats, are generally not a suitable mechanism for
7 gathering information about a consumer in advance of the vending of products and
8 services.

9 Driver's licenses present an attractive means of gathering consumer information
10 because they are widely held. However, driver's licenses, like credit cards, have
11 historically been of limited utility for this purpose. First, driver's licenses come in many
12 different formats, with each state issuing its own unique license. This makes automatic
13 information gathering difficult for a vending system which is to operate on a nationwide
14 (or international) scale. Second, not all states' driver's licenses contain a means for
15 electronically storing information about the consumer. For example, not all states issue
16 driver's licenses that contain a magnetic strip element. Third, even as to the driver's
17 licenses that do contain electronic means of storing consumer information, the
18 information may be limited, encrypted, or stored in formats unknown and undecipherable
19 to the vendors, and thus suffer from the same problems as credit cards. Fourth, even if
20 driver's licenses were suitable to automate the information gathering process, they lack
21 the means for allowing consumers to pay for the purchase, and therefore have been of
22 limited utility in automating the entire vending process.

23 A specific problem already mentioned is the vending of age-restricted products.
24 Most, if not all, states impose minimum age requirements for the purchase of certain
25 products such as alcohol, tobacco products, and other age-restricted products. In order to
26 purchase such products, the customer traditionally must present identification to the seller
27 to verify his or her age prior to the transaction. The inability to verify the customer's age
28 prevents age-restricted products from being sold in vending machines in an automated
29 fashion. This verification process is particularly problematic in the vending machine
30 industry since vending machines, by their very nature, involve unattended point-of-
31 purchase transactions. Some examples of prior approaches to this problem or related

1 problems can be found in the following U.S. patents, all of which are incorporated herein
2 by reference in their entirety: 4,884,212; 5,139,384; 5,146,067, 5,273,183; 5,352,876;
3 5,371,346; 5,450,980; 5,523,551; 5,641,050; 5,641,092; 5,647,505; 5,696,908; 5,722,526;
4 5,734,150; 5,774,365; 5,819,981; 5,859,779; 5,927,544; 5,988,346; 5,147,021; 4,982,072;
5 4,915,205; and 4,230,214.

6 Some prior art vending approaches, such as that of Sharrard, U.S. Pat No.
7 5,722,526, have contemplated using drivers licenses or other identification cards to verify
8 the customer's age. In the Sharrard system, a customer inputs money into the vending
9 machine and makes his or her selection. Thereafter, the customer is prompted to input an
10 identification card such as a state government issued identification card or a driver's
11 license containing the customer's birth date. The vending machine either optically reads
12 the written birth date on the face of the card, or reads the birth date data from a magnetic
13 strip contained on the back of the card. A processor unit compares this data with the
14 present date that is keyed into the vending machine by its operator, and determines
15 whether the customer is of a sufficient age to purchase the product.

16 Sharrard's disclosure notwithstanding, it is difficult to implement Sharrard's
17 technique for age verification. As noted previously, not all driver's licenses contain
18 magnetic strips, and even for those that do, age data may not be present on the strip or
19 may be difficult to extract. Further, despite Sharrard's general disclosure of the idea of
20 optically scanning a driver's license to extract age data, such a process is not disclosed or
21 enabled in Sharrard, but is merely noted as a good idea.

22 Some prior art approaches such as U.S. Patent No. 5,927,544, issued to Kanoh,
23 suggests that age information can be "recorded on the [credit] card" to verify a vending
24 customer's age for the purpose of vending age-restricted products, see Kanoh, Col. 4, ll.
25 55-58, but the present inventors submit that such information is in fact rarely present on a
26 standard credit card. Although consumer reporting agencies, such as TRW and Equifax,
27 and other credit card companies such as VISA or MasterCard, store information in
28 databases for a large number of consumers, conventional vending machines are unable to
29 access such information to verify the age of a purchaser. Those prior art vending
30 machines that have connectivity to such databases contemplate using the database to
31 verify credit or password information, but do not disclose or suggest using such databases

1 to verify age. See Kanoh, Col. 4, ll. 37-42 (noting that the microprocessor in his vending
2 machine enables "a credit card company to check credit card numbers, personal
3 identification code numbers, and other data via a communications link," but not
4 mentioning age data).

5 What is needed is a highly flexible system for vending products and services that
6 (1) can be implemented on a nationwide (or international) scale, (2) is fully automated,
7 (3) is capable of extracting necessary information from a consumer to assist in the
8 vending process, and (4) is capable of remotely managing and updating an unlimited
9 number of vending machines. Additionally, such a system would be further advantaged
10 by (1) providing means for allowing for the payment of the products and services vended,
11 (2) being implementable by making only minor modifications to otherwise standard
12 vending equipment, and (3) having the capability to vend a wide array of products and
13 services. Such a system is disclosed herein.

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2 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

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4 Disclosed is a highly integrated and flexible system for vending products and
5 services to consumers. The system receives information in advance of the vend by
6 having the consumer insert an identification (ID) card, preferably a driver's license, into a
7 point-of-purchase terminal (referred to as an Optical Scanning Unit (OSU) device). The
8 OSU device preferably contains an Optical Scanning Unit (OSU), capable of scanning
9 the textual and graphical information (such as a validation seal or other picture) on the ID
10 card. The scanned information, such as the consumer's age, is then compared against
11 optical templates present in the system (preferably in the OSU) to discern or verify the
12 information on the ID card, and is then used by the system to enable or disable the
13 vending transaction.

14 The system preferably contains several components that may be distributed on a
15 nationwide basis depending on the desired system functionality and geographic scope of
16 the proposed system. To add flexibility to and to enhance the performance of the system,
17 a protocol that allows for the OSU devices to communicate with the remainder of the
18 system has been developed and is disclosed. Additionally, optical character recognition
19 (OCR) algorithms have been developed and are disclosed to facilitate the analysis of the
20 ID cards, a process that presents special problems not encountered in OCR analysis
21 generally. Furthermore, a design for an OSU, capable of reading and interpreting optical
22 data and magnetic strip data, is disclosed.

23 In a related embodiment, the disclosed system allows a consumer's ID card to act
24 as a smart card useable for purchasing a wide array of products and services, including
25 food, gas, money, phone service, rental cars, etc., which are sold through the OSU
26 devices connected to the system. The system may also be used to tap into or establish
27 consumer accounts useable for paying for system products and services. The system may
28 be used more generally to determine information about a person or consumer who
29 accesses the system, for example, by tapping into law enforcement or immigration status
30 databases after OSU analysis of their ID cards. Additionally, methods are disclosed for
31 initializing an OSU device upon its installation in the system and for configuring and/or

- 1 update its functionality. Because the ID card of different states may be used on the
- 2 system, the system may be implemented on a nationwide scale.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the system.

Figure 2 shows a plan view of the optical scanning unit (OSU), including the face plate.

Figure 3 show a plan view of the left side of the OSU, with the face plate removed.

Figure 4 show a plan view of the top side of the OSU, with the face plate removed.

Figure 5 show a plan view of the right side of the OSU, with the face plate removed.

Figure 6 shows a schematic showing the relationship of the components in the OSU.

Figure 7 shows an illustration of the interaction of the various layers utilized in the Dav Terminal Protocol.

Figure 8 shows an exemplary driver's license capable of being optically analyzed by the system.

Figure 9A shows an exemplary form and cluster information file structure used during optical character recognition (OCR).

Figure 9B shows an exemplary font information file structure used during optical character recognition (OCR).

Figure 10 shows the internal structure of the Davis system server cluster 18 and the relationships between the various data structures therein.

Figure 11 shows a portion of the system disclosed in Figure 1.

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2 Figure 12 shows a prior art vending machine.

3

4 Figure 13 shows a modification to the circuitry of the vending machine of Figure 9 to
5 accompany an OSU.

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7 Figure 14 shows a schematic of the circuitry of a vending machine modified to
8 accompany an OSU.

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2 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

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4 In the disclosure that follows, in the interest of clarity, not all features of actual
5 implementations are described. It will of course be appreciated that in the development
6 of any such actual implementation, as in any such project, numerous engineering and
7 design decisions must be made to achieve the developers' specific goals (e.g., compliance
8 with technical- and business-related constraints), which will vary from one
9 implementation to another. Moreover, attention will necessarily be paid to proper
10 engineering and design practices for the environment in question. It will be
11 appreciated that such a development effort might be complex and time-consuming, but
12 would nevertheless be a routine undertaking for those of skill in the art given the
13 disclosure in the present specification.

14

15 **I. System Overview**

16 Disclosed herein is a transactional, multi-tiered, networked information system,
17 referred to as the Davis™ system. ("Davis" is an acronym for the "Detsky Age
18 Verification Information System"). The system includes a broad range of technology
19 and uses relating to the sale and distribution of products and/or services. Many of these
20 uses are disclosed herein, but one skilled in the art should recognize that the system
21 disclosed herein is capable of many uses, none of which detract from the spirit of the
22 disclosed inventive concepts.

23 In a preferred embodiment of the system, the system includes a terminal
24 accessible by a consumer, such as a vending machine, an automatic teller machine
25 (ATM), a gas pump, a public phone, etc. This terminal contains a means for determining
26 certain information about the customer relevant to the desired purchase. In a preferred
27 embodiment, the terminal is able to receive a piece of identification from the consumer,
28 such as a driver's license or other identification (ID) card.

29 Preferably, but not exclusively, the consumer information is read from the ID card
30 using optical scanning technology, the specifics of which will be disclosed later in this
31 specification. Thus, the terminal includes an optical scanning unit (OSU) for receiving

1 the ID card and “reading” certain information from it. For example, assuming the
2 terminal is a vending machine that vends age-restricted products such as cigarettes or
3 alcohol, the consumer’s age can be read from the ID card and processed by the system to
4 determine the consumer’s age and enable the purchase accordingly. If the terminal is a
5 gas pump, the consumer’s driver’s license can be read and checked by the system to
6 check its validity and enable the purchase of gas accordingly. If the terminal is an ATM,
7 the consumer can use his ID card (as opposed to the more traditional, magnetic-strip debit
8 cards issued by banks) to withdraw cash from his savings or checking account. Thus, the
9 system allows a standard ID card, such as driver’s licenses, to act as a “smart card,” even
10 if such card otherwise lacks the means for storing electronic data, such as on a magnetic
11 strip or in integrated circuitry included on the card. These are just a few examples of the
12 functionality of the system, all of which are made feasible by the OSU.

13 An overview of the components of the system 8 is shown in Figure 1. One skilled
14 in the art will immediately recognize that the system is suitably flexible that certain
15 components in the system can be combined, eliminated, or added based on the desired
16 functionality as dictated by the product or service to be marketed.

17 A. The OSU Device 10

18 The terminal with which the consumer reacts, and which contains (preferably) the
19 optical scanning unit (OSU) 6 (see next section), is referred to generally as OSU device
20 10. For example, OSU device 10 might constitute a vending machine, an ATM, a public
21 phone, a gas pump, etc.

22 The system 8 is capable of interfacing with several OSU devices 10, which may
23 be connected to the system (e.g., to the OSU connection server(s) 12) by any means
24 known in the art to connect electronic devices, such as by fixed cable, modem, wireless,
25 or other networking means. The OSU device 10’s primary function is to receive
26 information from the consumer via its OSU 6 and to dispense products or services to the
27 consumer (e.g., food, gas, money, etc.). Therefore, in accordance with the preferred
28 embodiment, the consumer inserts his ID card into the OSU 6 on the OSU device 10, and
29 a scanned image is taken of his ID card. This image may be sent to other parts of the
30 system to be analyzed, such as the server cluster 18, using an optical character
31 recognition scheme to be described in detail later, or the image data may be locally

1 processed at the OSU device 10. To avoid long transmission delays, it is currently
2 preferable to process the image within the OSU device 10 itself. However, in the future,
3 as higher bandwidth communication systems are made available, it is contemplated that it
4 may be preferable to process image data remotely at the servers. The OSU device 10 also
5 performs other localized processing that need not be (or cannot be) performed by the
6 remainder of the system.

7 An OSU device 10 is typically manufactured with certain factory standard
8 functionality. For example, if the OSU device 10 is a vending machine, the machine will
9 come pre-programmed to perform many of the functions standard to vending machines
10 generally. However, the OSU device 10 may also be remotely configured or periodically
11 updated as necessary either by the system 8, or locally by a portable computer or personal
12 data assistant (PDA) device capable of interfacing with the OSU device 10. Remote
13 updating from system 8 is preferable due to its flexibility because it allows OSU device
14 operators and owners to control updates via a web-based administration tool accessible
15 over the internet.

16 An OSU device 10 can be made to operate in "connection mode," "batch mode,"
17 or "disconnect mode," or may be attached to other non-Davis systems components if
18 necessary or desirable. When operating in connection mode, the OSU device 10
19 constantly communicates with another portion of the system 8 to process certain
20 consumer information. For example, analysis of the consumer's age, as determined
21 optically and/or using magnetic strip data from the consumer's driver's license, may be
22 performed remotely by the system when operating in connected mode, although this is
23 not presently preferred as previously mentioned. Connection mode is particularly useful
24 for processing and validating consumer credit card information, which ideally should be
25 performed during a consumer purchase transaction.

26 When operating in batch mode, the OSU device 10 is not in communication with
27 other portions of the system 8 during a consumer transaction. Instead, the OSU device 10
28 may be made to connect to the system 8 during off-hours to process consumer
29 information, or to receive update instruction from the system. However, as mentioned
30 previously, it is currently preferred that consumer information is processed directly by the
31 OSU devices 10.

1 When operating in disconnect mode, the OSU device 10 is configured and
2 updated only when removed from service and attached to a PC or other device suitable
3 for communicating with the OSU device 10 "off line," such as a personal data assistant
4 (PDA). In this sense, one skilled in the art should recognize that in a particular
5 circumstance the OSU device 10 may be made to encompass all relevant functionality of
6 the system 8, but without the benefit or necessity of communicating with a system or any
7 other components. A good example of this would be an "age validation terminal" which
8 could be installed in bars. In this embodiment, the consumer would simply insert his
9 license into the terminal, most preferably in the presence of a bar attendant, at which
10 point the terminal would perform an optical analysis of the license, and display a green
11 light if the consumer's age is sufficient. In this embodiment, it may not be necessary to
12 have the power of an entire networked system if the terminal itself is programmed off-
13 hours to provide suitable functionality. In this scenario, the bar attendant is spared the
14 potential discomfort of directly confronting the consumer about his age, and instead
15 could rely on the age verification information provided by the terminal. Such a terminal
16 may also prevent mistakes in age verification that otherwise might be made by the bar
17 attendant, or may be able to determine validity concerns with the license that might not
18 otherwise be discernable by the attendant.

19 The OSU device 10 may also be connected to other systems not normally
20 included in system 8. For example, the OSU device 10 can be made to communicate
21 with VisaNet (an on-line credit card service) to verify a consumer's credit card account
22 information. Likewise, the OSU device 10 (or other parts of system 8) may be
23 configured to dial into VisaNet during off-hours to reconcile transactions made during a
24 specific day. Of course, should the OSU device 10 be made to connect directly with such
25 third party systems, the method of communication may need to be programmed into the
26 OSU device 10 and will not necessarily be the same as the connection, batch or disconnect
27 modes generally contemplated with respect to system 8.

28 **B. The OSU 6**

29 A preferred embodiment for the OSU 6 is shown in Figures 2-6. As will be
30 explained later in this disclosure, OSU 6 can be incorporated into a standard or custom-
31 made OSU device 10, such as a vending machine.

1 The OSU 6 in a preferred embodiment is a dual-function card reader, capable of
2 reading both the textual and graphical data printed on the face of an ID card, and (if
3 present) a magnetic strip. Because the OSU 6 can read both optical and magnetic data, it
4 is capable of receiving a wealth of important data concerning the consumer from a
5 number of different consumer ID cards, including driver's licenses and credit cards. In
6 this regard, the OSU 6 can handle consumer transactions using ID cards that contain both
7 optical information and magnetic information (which might be the case for some states'
8 driver's licenses), or separate ID cards where one contains textual information and the
9 other contains magnetic strip information. For example, the consumer's driver's license
10 can be optically read to determine his age, and subsequently his credit card can be
11 magnetically read to pay for a desired purchase. The preferred embodiment of the OSU 6
12 is therefore extremely flexible. However, it should be noted that an OSU may function
13 according to the inventive concepts disclosed herein even if it does not perform both
14 optical and magnetic reading functions. Thus, for a given application, only optical
15 reading may be required (e.g., if age verification was performed using only a driver's
16 license, but payment was to be made with cash or through debiting of an account
17 established on the system 8), or only magnetic reading may be required. Additionally, an
18 OSU 6 could also be easily modified by one of skill in the art to receive electrical data,
19 e.g., as might reside in the integrated circuitry on a "smart card," in conjunction with any
20 combination of optical and magnetic data.

21 Figures 2-5 disclose plan views of the OSU 6 as viewed from different vantage
22 points. In Figure 2, the face plate 200 is visible, which is the portion of the OSU 6 that a
23 consumer would see from the outside of an OSU device 10, although this face plate 200
24 has been removed from the other drawings for clarity. Face plate 200 contains a bezel
25 202, which is essentially a slot for receiving the consumer's ID card. Also present on the
26 face plate 200 are LCD display 203, which provides the consumer operating instructions
27 and status information, and a cancel button/indicator light 204. LCD display 203 is
28 preferably a 16 by 2 character display, but could be larger, or could constitute any other
29 suitable means for displaying information, such as a cathode ray tube, a TFT flat panel
30 display, etc. The face plate 200 also contains bolt holes 206 for mounting the OSU 6 to
31 the face of the OSU device 10.

1 Figures 2-5 show the internal structures of the OSU 6, including stepper motor
2 208 with its associated gear 209, gear train 210, front and rear drives 212 and 214,
3 charge-coupled-device (CCD) array 216, lamp 218, sensors 220, 221, and 223, magnetic
4 head 225, and wires 219. Front and rear PC standoffs 222 and 224 are provided for
5 mounting the printed circuit board (not shown for clarity) that contains the OSU 6's
6 electronics, including microprocessor 230, Flash 232, and SRAM 234 (see Fig. 6).
7 Although not shown, wires 219 are connected to a mating connector on the printed circuit
8 board supported by the standoffs 222 and 224. The printed circuit board also contains an
9 additional connector for connecting to the preexisting circuitry within the OSU device 10
10 and for obtaining power.

11 In operation, motor 208 controls and drives the gear train 210, which in turn
12 controls the rubber-coated front and rear drives 212 and 214 to move the ID card 4 passed
13 the CCD array 216 for optical reading and the magnetic head 225 for magnetic reading.
14 A suitable motor for this purpose is part no. PF42T-48, which is manufactured by Nippon
15 Pulse Motors and which has a full step angle of 7.5°. Lamp 218 extends through the
16 entire width of the OSU 6, and acts to illuminate the textual and graphical information on
17 the surface of the ID card 4 to create an image which is then picked up by the CCD array
18 216. A suitable lamp for use in OSU 6 is part no. BF386-20B, manufactured by JKL
19 Components Corporation. A suitable CCD array is a 768 pixel by 1 pixel linear array
20 part no. TSL1406, manufactured by Texas Advanced Optoelectronics Solutions, Inc.,
21 (TAOS).

22 Also included within the OSU 6, but not visible in Figures 2-5, is the printed
23 circuit board containing electronic control circuitry including microcontroller 230, flash
24 memory 232, and static random access memory (SRAM) 234. As previously mentioned,
25 this printed circuit board is connected to the standoffs 222 and 224, but has been removed
26 from the Figures for clarity. Although the memory chips 232 and 234 can be used in a
27 particular embodiment to hold a variety of data, in a preferred embodiment flash 232
28 contains the configuration data for the OSU 6. Thus, flash 232 contains the program that
29 defines the general operation of the OSU as well as contains the templates used by this
30 program to determine the validity of the license, and to locate, for example, the date of
31 birth information on the license. Flash 232 also contains the programs or algorithms

1 necessary to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the received image data,
2 e.g., to determine and interpret the "date of birth" field of the license. SRAM 234
3 provides temporary storage of data obtained from the license, both optical and magnetic
4 (if any), and provides general temporary storage for the microprocessor control system.
5 An example of such temporary storage would be transaction information and batch
6 information stored at the OSU prior to communication with the OSU CS 12. A suitable
7 component for the microcontroller 230 is part no. SABC161PILFT, a 16-bit
8 microcontroller manufactured by Siemens AG Semiconductor Division. A suitable component for
9 flash memory 232 is part no. SST39SF040-70-4C, a 4 Megabit, 55 ns
10 flash manufactured by Silicon Storage Technology, Inc. (SST). A suitable component for
11 SRAM 234 is part no. TC554001AF7l(Y), a 4 Megabit, 55 ns SRAM manufactured by
12 Toshiba Corporation.

13 While it is currently preferable to scan, in a line by line fashion, the ID card under
14 analysis to receive an image thereof, other suitable means of receiving an image are
15 contemplated. For example, the OSU 6 could be fitted with a digital camera device to
16 take a "snap shot" of the ID card, instead of scanning line by line. As used herein,
17 "scanning" should therefore be understood as referring to line by line scanning to procure
18 an image, or to other technologies akin to taking a picture or image of the ID card.

19 The relation of the components in the OSU 6 is shown in schematic form in
20 Figure 6. Also shown are the microcontroller 230's connection to communication device
21 236 (such as a modem), which as previously explained communicates with an OSU CS
22 12, and its relation to the International Multi-Drop Bus 96, which is the bus internal to a
23 standard vending machine, and which will be explained in further detail in a later portion
24 of this disclosure. DEX (Direct Exchange) line 250 collects and communicates
25 information about the vending machine in which OSU 6 is installed. DEX is well known
26 in the vending machine arts and is based on a protocol published by the European
27 Vending Association. In vending machines supporting DEX, DEX data stored within the
28 vending machine may be shared with external devices such as hand held computers or the
29 remainder of system 8. This protocol thus allows route operators or machine owners to
30 access information such as inventory status of the vending machine, transaction data,

1 metering data, and data pertaining to machine operation. An example of the latter would
2 be temperature data for a machine supporting the vending of perishable food.

3 With reference to Figure 6, the sequence of events occurring in the OSU 6 is
4 exemplified for a typical transaction. In this example, it is assumed that the consumer
5 uses a driver's license containing a magnetic strip, and that the consumer's age must be
6 verified prior to allowing the purchase of an age restricted product from the OSU device
7 10. It is also assumed that payment might be made by a credit card. Of course, an actual
8 transaction implemented with the OSU 6 need not be so limited to these assumptions.

9 When the consumer approaches the machine, display 203, under control of
10 microcontroller 230, displays an instructional message, such as "please insert driver's
11 license." The consumer complies by inserting his driver's license 4 into the bezel 202.
12 When the front edge of the license passes first optical sensor 220, microcontroller 230
13 starts motor 208, which engages front drive 212 through gear 209 and gear train 210.
14 Front drive 212 then quickly pulls the license into the OSU until the front edge of the
15 license reaches second optical sensor 221. During the transport of the license, the license
16 is supported underneath by idler rollers (not shown in the Figures).

17 Once the second sensor 221 is reached, the OSU prepares to optically scan the
18 information on the face of the license. At this point, lamp 218 is turned on to illuminate
19 the face of the license, and the license is slowly advanced under CCD array 216 to
20 capture an optical image of the license. Suitably slow forward motion of the license for
21 scanning is achieved by advancing the license .125 mils (one one-thousandth of an inch)
22 per pulse of the stepper motor. Each step of the motor denotes what will ultimately be a
23 line of single pixels in the stored driver's license image. Stepping and scanning the
24 license occurs until the third optical sensor 223 is reached by the front edge of the
25 license, at which point the license has been fully scanned. The line-by-line pixel data
26 provided by the CCD array 216 is stored in SRAM 234 for further processing. The entire
27 optical scanning process takes about 4.3 seconds, but a scanning time of 3.0 seconds is
28 desired in a commercial embodiment. During scanning, display 203 could be made to
29 display a message such as "scanning license, please wait" to inform the consumer of the
30 progress of the transaction.

1 After a slight delay, motor 208 is again activated, but in a reverse direction, i.e.,
2 such that the license is eventually ejected from bezel 202. During this ejection process,
3 the information on the magnetic strip is read by magnetic head 225. Ejection and
4 magnetic reading of the license is preferably performed at the motor's maximum speed to
5 provide a maximum magnetic signal detectable by magnetic head 225. If magnetic data
6 is present on the license, microcontroller 230 stores this data in digital form in SRAM
7 234 along with the optical scanned data.

8 At this point, the stored optical and/or magnetic data is processed, either locally
9 by microprocessor 230 or by other components of the system 8 through communication
10 device 236. To the extent data is processed by other components of the system 8, the
11 OSU 6 waits for a response from OSU CS 12. If no response is received, the display 203
12 might be made to state an appropriate response, such as "no server response; please try
13 later," at which point the OSU 6 reverts to its idle or start condition.

14 The optical data is first compared with the templates residing in flash 232. The
15 purpose of this comparison is to find a template match that would indicate to the
16 microprocessor 230 in the OSU 6 that a valid driver's license has been presented for age
17 verification and what issuing body (state or country) supplied the license. If no match is
18 found, OSU 6 will interpret this result to mean that no age verification can be
19 accomplished using the optical data. If however a match is found, information associated
20 with the matching template will indicate where on the scanned image to look for detailed
21 information concerning the owner of the license, and more specifically, his date of birth,
22 as will be explained in more detail later. Where the decision is to be made locally at the
23 OSU 6, the OSU 6 need only to look at the date of birth and may not need to determine
24 other information about the consumer, such as name, driver's license number, etc. This
25 date when compared to the current date (obtained from the real time clock in the OSU)
26 will determine the age of the owner of the license. Preferably, optical character
27 recognition of the name, address, driver's license number, and expiration date of the
28 license will be sent to the server cluster 18 where additional checks can be made to
29 further verify age, license validity, and other necessary information. Additionally, where
30 the driver's license contains magnetic stripe data, similar information may be sent to the

1 server cluster 18 prior to age verification, or may be used to further verify the information
2 determined by optical analysis by comparing the optical and magnetic data.

3 If either the OSU 6 or other portions of the Davis system 8 determines that the
4 consumer's age is adequate, display 203 would display an appropriate message, such as
5 "approved," and the display 203 would thereafter prompt the consumer to make payment
6 to the OSU device 10, such as, by displaying the message "insert cash or credit card."
7 This step might not be necessary if the consumer has a pre-registered account on the
8 system connected to his driver's license, in which case his account would be debited
9 accordingly. If a pre-registered account is to be the basis for payment, the optical
10 recognition data obtained from the license will be sent to the server cluster 18 as a "key"
11 to access the system account.

12 The consumer then makes the payment, and the vending proceeds as it would in a
13 standard vending machine. If the consumer uses a credit card to pay for the purchase, the
14 OSU 6 scans the magnetic data using magnetic head 225, stores it in SRAM 234, and
15 sends it to the OSU CS 12 to be processed, as will be explained in more detail later.
16 Assuming the credit card is verified, the system will send an "approved" message to the
17 OSU 6, which will then instruct the consumer via display 203 to "select product." If the
18 credit card is not verified, or if insufficient credit remains on the card, the OSU 6 will be
19 so notified by the system. In this case, the display 203 may state "not approved," and the
20 OSU 6 will return to its idle or start condition. Additionally, the OSU 6 preferably
21 reverts to its idle or start condition if any of the steps in the process take an inordinate
22 amount of time.

23 In any event, once payment has been made in a satisfactory manner, the OSU
24 will generate a "vend enable" signal on "IMDB out" line 240 in the vending machine to
25 enable the purchase. After distribution of the product, the IMDB 96 internal to the
26 vending machine will send a "vend complete" signal to microcontroller 230 on "IMDB
27 in" line 242. At this point the batch buffer in SRAM 234 is updated, and a message such
28 as "thank you for your purchase" is displayed by display 203 for a time.

29 Later, for example, during off-hours, the OSU 6 will transmit the batch buffer to
30 the OSU CS 12 for reconciliation, a process step which is particularly useful when
31 dealing with a transaction where payment is made by a credit card. When a credit card is

1 presented for payment, it is presented before the product selection is made. The vending
2 machine may have products being sold at various prices. Therefore, when the credit card
3 is presented, the information on that card is sent to the server to obtain authorization for
4 the purchase of unknown value. A preferable method to implement this credit
5 authorization step is to request authorization for an amount that will allow the customer
6 to select the highest priced item in the vending machine. Once authorization is
7 completed, and when the customer selects a product, the price of that product is recorded
8 in the batch buffer. This buffer, which lists all of the transactions occurring within the
9 machine over some predetermined period of time, is transmitted to the OSU CS 12 at
10 some time when the machine is not likely being used, say 2:00 AM. The server cluster
11 18 ultimately sends the batch to a credit card server (such as FSS 14 or other integrated
12 system 24) for reconciliation, whereby the credit card processing company compares the
13 amount authorized to the amount of the actual purchase and charges the credit card
14 account for the actual amount of the purchase. Information concerning cash transactions
15 and DEX information, along with the credit card information, is also used by the server
16 cluster 18 for the generation of system or OSU device 10 reports.

17 As mentioned earlier, the OSU device 10 can also operate in a batch or disconnect
18 mode, such that the OSU device is either temporarily or permanently disconnected from
19 the system. Operation in these modes may be intentional or may be inadvertent, such as
20 when the system is not functioning or if communication between the system and the OSU
21 device 10 is compromised. In either of these modes, the above flow would be modified
22 accordingly. First, age validation would have to occur locally within the OSU 6, which
23 might increase the processing power or amount of data storage that would be necessary in
24 the OSU device 10. (As will be explained later, optical verification of a driver's license
25 involves the use of algorithms and comparison with image templates, which generally
26 increase the computing power needed for the verification function).

27 Second, the ability to verify the validity or creditworthiness of a credit card could
28 not be made during the process of the transaction. In this circumstance, and if the system
29 is not responding, payment is preferably handled in two ways. First, the OSU 6 could be
30 configured to receive only cash payments. Second, the OSU 6 could additionally be
31 configured to receive a credit card. In this latter case, the OSU 6 is preferably configured

1 to analyze as much information as is possible to try and validate the transaction. Thus,
2 with the assistance of the microcontroller 230 and information about correct credit card
3 data format stored in memory within the OSU 6, the OSU 6 assesses the form of the
4 credit card data and the expiration date. If acceptable in format, the credit card purchase
5 can proceed. If not acceptable, the consumer may be instructed to pay for the purchase
6 by cash. The transaction and credit card data would be stored in the OSU 6's memory to
7 be later sent to the system or retrieved by an operator to be processed.

8 **C. The OSU Connection Server 12**

9 OSU connection server (OSU CS) 12 communicates with OSU devices 10 using a
10 bi-directional "Davis Terminal Protocol" (DTP) 26, the specifics of which are discussed
11 later in this specification. Essentially, the OSU CS 12 acts as a bridge or proxy for OSU
12 devices 10 with respect to their communication with server cluster 18. The OSU CS 12
13 can simultaneously handle bi-directions communication with one or many OSU devices
14 over any transmission means capable of supporting DTP 26. One skilled will recognize
15 that OSU CS 12 could constitute a cluster of several servers to prevent any particular
16 server from becoming overworked and to provide redundancy in case a particular server
17 fails. The OSU CS 12 can also be locally or geographically dispersed to enhance system
18 reliability and robustness.

19 Every time an OSU device 10 queries the system, or the system provides
20 information to the OSU device 10, an "OSU CS session" is created. In this manner, the
21 OSU CS 12 handles communication between the OSU devices 10 and the remainder of
22 the system. The OSU CS 12 can be any suitable server, but in a preferred embodiment
23 constitutes any system that supports the Java 2 platform. Preferably a commercial
24 embodiment will use an x86 based server running linux 2.4 kernal with external modems
25 connected through standard RS232 serial ports. Although several means of
26 communication are possible between the OSU CS 12 and the remainder of the system
27 (e.g., server cluster 18), it is presently preferred to use Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE)
28 over a TCP/IP connection to establish this communication link.

29 Depending on the application, OSU CSs 12 may not be necessary, and the OSU
30 devices 10 could instead communicate with the server cluster 18 directly or by any other

1 system using the Davis Terminal Protocol (DTP), which will be described later, or any
2 other suitable protocol.

3 **D. Server Cluster 18**

4 Server cluster 18 essentially functions as the operating system of the Davis system
5 8. It provides, among other things (1) services to manage the OSU devices 10 and their
6 associated OSU CSs 12, (2) storage for data used by the system, (3) web (internet)
7 application functionality, (4) connectivity to off-system services like VisaNet, and (5)
8 other integrated e-business systems.

9 One skilled in the art will recognize that server cluster 18 can include databases
10 for storage of necessary system and consumer data, and that such databases can be
11 integral with or separate from the servers in the cluster. In a preferred commercial
12 embodiment, server cluster 18 comprises (1) four Compaq Proliant systems running
13 RedHat Linux 7.1 with the 2.4 Linux kernel, (2) two servers, each with 1GM of RAM
14 and 50GB of mirrored disk storage provided hosting tasks utilizing JBOSS 3.0 J2EE
15 protocol, and (3) two additional servers, each with 256MB RAM, 25GB mirrored disk
16 storage, and dual external USRobotics modems, for providing hosting tasks to an OSU
17 CS 12. In the preferred embodiment, the four modems are assigned to a single number
18 call pool to which the OSU devices 10 connect. The modems preferably answer calls in a
19 round robin fashion such that if one modem is busy another one in the pool answers the
20 call. However, it should be recognized that while a cluster of networked servers is
21 beneficial to handle overload and to provide redundancy in the event of server failure,
22 server cluster 18 could constitute a single server in a given application.

23 **E. Management Console 22**

24 The management console 22 is essentially the terminal by which the Davis
25 system's administrator accesses the network. In a preferred embodiment, management
26 console 22 constitutes any suitable personal computer or workstation and provides the
27 administrator a user interface for accessing the system. From this console 22, the
28 administrator can list, group, and report information about the various OSU devices 10.
29 For example, assuming the OSU devices 10 are vending machines, the administrator can
30 determine if any of the machines are running low on product. Furthermore, console 22
31 can be used to configure and deploy software updates for the OSU devices 10 and/or

1 other system components. For example, it is from this terminal that the administrator
2 would deploy a new template specifying the configuration of a particular driver's license
3 (e.g., the state of Texas), so that the system and the OSUs will know how to optically
4 recognize and analyze such a license format.

5 In a preferred embodiment, limited system administration functionality is
6 available to vending machine or other OSU device 10 operators. In this embodiment,
7 each operator is assigned its own user profile and management console for logging into
8 the system, from which they could add, edit, delete, deactivate, pull reports on, etc., the
9 OSU devices 10 under their control.

10 **F. Monitor 16**

11 Monitor 16 monitors and maintains communication with critical system functions
12 to increase system reliability. Monitor 16 provides manual and automated means to
13 observe system functions and respond to system errors. For example, if an OSU CS 12 or
14 OSU device 10 ceases to function properly, monitor 16 detects this error and responds
15 appropriately. Thus, the monitor 16 may reroute communications to a working or
16 redundant OSU CS 12, or page the system administrator. In the event of less critical
17 system errors, monitor 16 may simply record the system's error in a system log that may
18 later be addressed by the administrator.

19 Monitor 16 registers when a component of the system has come on line. In this
20 respect, system components may broadcast their presence on the system to be picked up
21 by monitor 16, or the components may be configured to register themselves on monitor
22 16 without further assistance. Once registered and on line, components preferably "ping"
23 monitor 16 at regular intervals to provide a "heart beat" for the system. Monitor 16 may
24 also request a ping or may request information about system functions. For example, the
25 monitor may request an OSU CS 12 to provide the number of active connections with
26 various OSU devices 10 and duration of each connection. In a preferred embodiment,
27 monitor 16 constitutes a server similar to the OSU CSs 12 as described above.

28 **G. Financial Services System 14**

29 Financial Services System (FSS) 14 provides the system the ability to process
30 account transactions, i.e., the ability for consumers to access their financial accounts in
31 order to make purchases or receive other services on the system.

1 Several examples exist of financial services supportable by the system. For
2 example, FSS 14 could constitute a credit card payment service, such as VisaNet. In such
3 an embodiment, the consumer would input their credit card into the OSU device 10 and
4 credit for the consumer's purchase would be effectuated and processed through VisaNet.
5 If the system contains information linking a particular ID card (e.g., a license) to a credit
6 card, such processing may also occur by simply having the consumer enter his ID card
7 into the system, which effectively allows the ID card to work as a credit card on the
8 system.

9 Additionally, FSS 14 could constitute an aggregation of several accounts of the
10 consumer, such as his credit/debit card accounts or checking or saving accounts. All of
11 these accounts, if registered by the consumer on the system, may be accessible through
12 the system 8 as part of FSS 14. This embodiment allows the system to function as an
13 ATM, whereby a consumer enters his ID card into an OSU device 10 and can withdraw
14 money from his account or perform other financial transactions with his accounts without
15 using his designated bank debit card. In this embodiment, the OSU device 12 might
16 constitute an ATM machine fitted with an OSU. Likewise, an OSU could be
17 incorporated with cash registers or other point-of-sale machines to effectuate consumer
18 purchases, and allow the consumer access to several of his accounts using a single ID
19 card. Thus, by using his ID card at a point-of-sale terminal, the consumer can be
20 presented with a list of accounts registered on the system, and may select an account to
21 pay for the purchase.

22 In another embodiment, FSS 14 constitutes a Davis cash account set up by the
23 consumer for use on the system 8. This embodiment is envisioned as being particularly
24 useful in the marketing of low cost items such as candy bars. For such transactions, it
25 may not be sensible to pay for the purchase with a credit card, as the credit transaction
26 fees may be relatively expensive when compared to the cost of the item being purchased.

27 Using FSS 14, a consumer cash account can be established from which payment
28 for purchases on the system will be drawn. Thus, the system could be used, again in
29 conjunction with the FSS 14, to transfer funds from the consumer's bank account to the
30 cash account, or the cash account could be established by other means, such as sending a
31 check to the system administrator. Thereafter, when the consumer enters his ID card into

1 the OSU device, credit for the purchase will be drawn from his cash account, or the OSU
2 device 10 may present the consumer an option to either have the money so drawn or to
3 provide cash payment to the OSU device 10. Such an embodiment is believed
4 particularly suitable for vending machines, pay phones, slot machines, transportation
5 ticket dispensers, stamp machines, etc. In this respect, it is important to note that the
6 system has flexibility and utility beyond age verification. In other words, the system
7 need not be used exclusively to vend age-restricted products, and whether age
8 verification is required for a particular purchase transaction can be easily controlled by
9 enabling or disabling such functionality using the system.

10 When dealing with consumer accounts on the Davis system, it is generally
11 preferred that such accounts be accessible through the use of a personal identification
12 number (PIN) to ensure security. In this regard, the OSU device 10 will contain a
13 keyboard or other suitable means for allowing a PIN number to be entered after receipt
14 and optical analysis of the ID card. Suitable PIN numbers may be distributed by
15 traditional means by an administrator of the Davis system. Optionally, and more
16 generally, a "private key" could be used to ensure security, which could comprise a PIN
17 number, some sort of biometric input such as a finger print, a code generation device
18 containing an internal clock and encrypted algorithms for generating an access code, etc.

19 **H. User Interface 20**

20 User interface 20 generally constitutes a personal computer from which registered
21 consumers can access certain system features, and may be as numerous as the number of
22 consumers that use the system. For example, using interface 20, a consumer can log onto
23 the system (preferably via the web or internet) to set up a system cash account, to transfer
24 funds between registered accounts, or to check fund balances. Interface 20 can also be
25 used to check product availability at a particular OSU device 10, to check their statuses,
26 e.g., whether such devices are functional at the present time, or to check for the location
27 of OSU devices 10 connected to the system. For security reasons, it is contemplated that
28 consumers be issued passwords and user names that enable them to log on to the system.

29 Suppose a consumer wishes to use his driver's license to purchase products for
30 sale on a given Davis system. Using user interface 20, the consumer can log onto the
31 Davis system website and register her driver's license by inputting pertinent information

1 from the face of the card, such as name, address, license number, date of birth, etc. (The
2 system may thereafter be made to interface with an appropriate database or other
3 integrated system 24, e.g., the Texas Department of Transportation, to ensure that the
4 entered consumer information is correct). Thereafter, the consumer may be notified by e-
5 mail that the license has been registered, and may be issued a personal identification
6 number (PIN) to use in conjunction with the license at the OSU device 10. At user
7 interface 20, the consumer may also register certain bank accounts on the system, allow
8 money to be transferred or deducted from those accounts, authorize payments for
9 purchases to be made from their credit card (e.g., through FSS 14), or establish a cash
10 account to pay for purchases made on the system. Once the service is activated in this
11 manner, the consumer can use their driver's license to purchase products from any OSU
12 device 10. (It should be noted that registration of the license or ID card may not be
13 necessary for all applications, such as applications in which the consumer will pay for the
14 purchase by standard means, or for services not requiring payment, such as emergency
15 phone calls).

16 Interface 20 also preferably allows access to others who are not necessarily
17 consumers. For example, interface 20 is contemplated as being accessible by registered
18 operators who service and/or stock the OSU devices 10, such as vending machine product
19 distributors. Such operators should preferably have special passwords, and may have
20 access to more detailed information in the system not available to the general consumer.
21 Through interface 20, an operator can, for example, (1) add, edit, or remove OSU device
22 10 information, (2) create an OSU device 10 configuration for remote software updates,
23 (3) provide or retrieve pertinent system data, such as DEX data, (4) manage driver routes,
24 (5) create financial reports, or (6) manage the inventory in the OSU devices 10.

25 Thus, a registered operator may essentially perform many of the same acts as
26 system administrator, but only for the OSU devices 10 under his control. For example,
27 suppose an operator purchases 20 OSU devices 10 to vend tobacco in a hotel or casino.
28 After creating an on-line account by logging into a user interface 20, he can access to his
29 home page on the system and register each of the 20 vending machines. When the
30 registered devices call into the Davis system, they can synchronize with the operator-
31 configured settings. For example, the devices can be directed to dial in once a week to

1 provide DEX, audit, or reporting data. From this information the operator is able to
2 manage inventory, add optical scanning templates so that the devices will recognize
3 inserted ID cards, and generally control the functionality of his OSU device 10.

4 **I. Integrated Systems 24**

5 One skilled in the art will recognize that the system 8 could be made to interface
6 with other integrated systems 24 to improve or enhance system performance. Examples
7 of integrated systems 24 include VisaNet, law enforcement agencies, etc., and enable the
8 system to act as a subscriber (i.e., to receive information from other systems), a provider
9 (i.e., to provide information to other systems), or a transaction partner (e.g., with
10 VisaNet). Certain systems constituting FSSs 14 may also constitute examples of
11 integrated systems 24.

12 **J. System Geography**

13 It is contemplated that Davis system 8 could be deployed on a nationwide or
14 international basis. Such flexibility is realizable because the system has the capability of
15 recognizing ID cards issued from several different jurisdictions. In such an embodiment,
16 it is preferred that the OSU devices 10 be located nationwide, that OSU CSs 12 be
17 located in certain local regions (such as cities) such that they are capable of serving
18 several different OSU devices 10 within their locales, and that the server cluster 18,
19 monitor 16, and management console 22 be located at a "headquarter" location in the
20 vicinity of the Davis system administrator. Of course, user interfaces 20, FSS 14, and
21 integrated systems 22 will likely exist somewhere distant from headquarters. Smaller
22 more regional systems are also possible, and the disclosed preferred geographical
23 distribution of the system may be easily be modified depending on system requirements.

24

25 **II. Davis Terminal Protocol (DTP)**

26 As previously mentioned, a specialized protocol is used in the communication
27 between the OSU devices 10 and the OSU cluster servers (OSU CS) 12 called the Davis
28 Terminal Protocol (DTP) (see Figure 1, element 26). After researching several available
29 communication protocols it was determined that none of them met the requirements for
30 the Davis system 8, such as:

- leverage existing communication layers: It is foreseen that OSU devices 10 may be plugged into existing communication infrastructures such as TCP/IP, PPP, etc. DTP provides a layer of abstraction that insulates OSU device development from current protocols and their evolvement.
- reliable communications: DTP has proven highly reliable, an important feature as data loss during a transaction in a Davis system is unacceptable.
- full-duplex communication: DTP allows either side (i.e., the OSU device 10 or the OSU CS 12) to send or receive data.
- communication initiation: In a typical transaction, the OSU device 10 will initiate communication. DTP, however, may also be used in future embodiments to allow the OSU CS 12 to initiate communication. Such two-way initiation was not well supported by existing protocols, but it achievable using DTP.
- byte stream oriented: Transactions must be capable of sending any type of data such as binary, string, numeric, etc. DTP supports such flexible streaming of data.
- packet oriented: Because DTP is a packet-oriented protocol, it provides flexibility with regard to the size of data to be transmitted. Therefore, larger or smaller pieces of data may be sent depending on the bandwidth available. Packet oriented communication also provides for reliable communication and assists in handling transmission errors. Thus, when smaller packets are used to transmit a single block of data, if an error occurs, only the packet containing the error needs to be sent, increasing transmission efficiency.
- “lightweight”: DTP transmits data with little protocol-related overhead.
- simple and fast: Due to the variety of embodiments that an OSU device 10 might take, it is likely that any communication protocol to be used with it will need to be re-implemented many times and configured with different parameters depending on the data transmission requirements. It is therefore advantageous to be able to quickly implement a new device that is able to communicate with the server. While TCP/IP was thought originally to be a suitable protocol candidate, it was determined that this protocol was not suitably “lightweight,” was not simple or

1 fast to implement, and did not provide an important abstraction layer for OSU
2 software development. DTP squarely addresses these concerns, and was therefore
3 determined to be a suitable candidate for use in the Davis system. One skilled in
4 the art will notice however that DTP borrows certain technical concepts from
5 TCP/IP, but tuned in such a way to make its implementation in the Davis system
6 optimal. (Due to the limited resources of the modem-based communication
7 channels that are preferably used in the system, it is not feasible at this time to use
8 the standard TCP/IP or TCP/PPP protocols that requires wider bandwidth than
9 DHP/DMP, but this may change as technology progresses.)

10 In the current embodiment, the Davis system 8 uses the DTP protocol layered on
11 top of the industry standard RS232 protocol for serial communications. DTP is itself
12 composed of two layers: the Davis middle level protocol (DMP), and the Davis high level
13 protocol (DHP). Written together, communication protocol for the Davis system thus
14 consists of a DHP/DMP/RS232 stack, although any lower level communication protocol
15 could support the DHP/DMP stack disclosed herein. It is currently preferable in a
16 commercial embodiment to use the V22 modem protocol, and thus the entire
17 communication stack may be written as DHP/DMP/RS232/V22 or simply DTP/V22.
18 Later, DTP can easily be upgraded in a commercial embodiment to the DTP/TCP/IP or
19 DTP/TCP/PPP combinations when technological advances allow.

20 The different layers in the DHP/DMP construction perform different functions
21 independent of the other layers. Each layer of the protocol performs services for the layer
22 above it and provides services to the layer below it. When two devices are
23 communicating, each layer of the protocol stack communicates with the same layer of the
24 protocol stack on the other device. Figure 7 identifies three distinct communication
25 phases that are utilized in DTP. In Phase 1, an OSU device 10 communicates with the
26 Davis server system (i.e., either OSU CS 12 or server cluster 18) and requests one of its
27 services. It does so by calling one of the routines available in the DHP API (application
28 programming interface). The DHP routine in turn forwards the request to the DMP layer.
29 The DMP layer then forwards or repackages the request on to the native communication
30 channel such as RS232 (and preferably V22). In Phase 2, the native communication
31 channel relays the request from the OSU Device 10 to the Davis server system. In Phase

1 3, the Davis server system accepts the request and forwards it on to the receiving DMP
2 layer. The DMP layer then passes the request on to the DHP layer, followed by the OSU
3 CS 12 proxying the request on to the server cluster 18.

4 The three phases will repeat, now in the reverse direction, to allow the system to
5 send a response to the OSU device 10. While this example assumes that the OSU device
6 10 has made the request to the system, the system may also make requests to the OSU
7 device 10, thus allowing for asynchronous, bi-directional communication.

8 The DHP and DMP provide communication services independent of one another,
9 and hence generally provide different functionality. Preferably, DHP provides APIs such
10 as login requests, transaction requests, and update requests. By contrast, DMP provides
11 for data packet field and segment definitions, handshaking, and other lower level tasks.

12 **A. DMP**

13 DMP provides reliable, full-duplex, byte stream-oriented service. It accepts data
14 from the DHP layer, divides DHP segments into a set of DMP segments and adds a
15 header to each segment, and sends individual segments to the modem. If the size of a
16 segment exceeds the maximum payload capacity, DMP divides the segment into several
17 segments and sets the sequence number field in the header for the benefit of the receiving
18 system. The capacity of DMP data payload varies from 0 to 255 bytes per segment.
19 DMP is also free to retransmit a single segment of 200 bytes as two segments each
20 containing 100 bytes of data.

21 When a transmitted segment is received by the other system (e.g., OSU CS 12),
22 DMP checks the sequence number in the header to verify that number of segments that
23 carry a particular unit of data. When the expected number of segments is received, the
24 receiving system retains the data for analysis or other processing and sends an
25 acknowledgment back to the sending system (e.g., OSU device 10). The acknowledgment
26 field in the header of the acknowledgment message contains the sequence number in the
27 received data segment. To verify that a segment was received without errors, DMP uses
28 the checksum field, which contains the sum of all segment bytes, with the exception of
29 the last two bytes containing the check sum.

30 The preferred format for the DMP data segments is shown in the below table

31

DMP Header Format		
Field	Size(bits)	Description
Version	7	Specifies the protocol version and verifies that the sender, receivers are using a current version of the protocol. Preferably 0x01.
ACK Flag	1	1 if the previous segment was received without errors.
Sequence Number	8	Identifies the position of the data in the senders bit stream.
Acknowledge Number	8	The number of the last received sequence.
Length	8	Specifies the length of the data in bytes.
Data	Varies	
Checksum	16	The sum off all the bytes in the segment (used for error correction)

1

2 **B. Handshaking**

3 When an OSU device 10 and a server desire to communicate, they must first
 4 “handshake.” DMP uses a 2-way handshake to initiate a connection, a process that
 5 ensures that both devices are ready to transmit data, and that both devices know that the
 6 other is ready to receive data before the transfer actually starts. The procedure works as
 7 follows: sending device A (e.g., OSU device 10) sends a segment to device B (e.g., OSU
 8 CS 12) wherein Sequence Number = 0, and ACK_FLAG = 0. When device B receives
 9 the segment from device A, and if device B is ready to communicate with A, it sends a
 10 segment to A wherein Sequence Number = 0, Acknowledge Number = 0, and
 11 ACK_FLAG = 1. Thereafter, device A may transfer data to device B.

12 Note that a segment may be sent or received from either end at any time. If an
 13 acknowledgment (i.e., ACK_FLAG = 1) is not received for a non-zero length segment
 14 after a timeout of 2 seconds, the segment will be retransmitted. If the segment was
 15 retransmitted 3 times and the acknowledgment was not received, the connection is
 16 terminated.

17 **C. DHP**

18 Like DMP segments, every DHP segment has a structure that includes a header
 19 and associated data. With respect the DHP header, the first byte (i.e., eight bits) specifies
 20 the version of DHP protocol (4 bits) and type of data (4 bits). The next word (16 bits, or
 21 two bytes) specifies the length of the data within the segment, which preferably can be as

1 large as 64K bytes. The rest of bytes in the segment constitute the data. This segment
2 structure is shown in the below table:

DHP Header Format		
Field	Size (bits)	Description
Version	4	Version of the DTP protocol.
Type	4	Type of data: 0 – Login Request 1 – Login Response 2 – Transaction Request 3 – Transaction Response 4 – Transaction Commit 5 – Transaction Commit Response 6 – Update Request 7 – Update Response 8 – DEX Submit 9 - DEX Response 10 – Logoff Request
Length	24	Specifies the length of the data
Data	Varies	

3
4 There are two types of DHP segments, those that store payload data in an ASCII
5 string format and those that store data in a binary format. Binary format is a sequence of
6 bytes used to represent any type of data, such as numbers, bit-map images, or complex
7 data structures. String data is a sequence of bytes used to represent ASCII characters,
8 which is a more convenient way to represent some systems data such as birth date, person
9 name, or an ID number. An example of a string format might be “propertyName1 =
10 value1; propertyName2 = value2,” and a more specific example for a “Transaction
11 Response” packet may look like “trn=1234567; time=09/27/01; err=0”, where different
12 properties are separated by a semicolon character ‘;’ and a property name and property
13 value are separated by an equal sign character ‘=’. Each of the eleven types of exemplary
14 segments illustrated in the above table is summarized below, along with a description of
15 their function. One skilled will realize that other segment types, carrying different forms
16 of data for a variety of purposes, could easily be implemented, depending on the
17 requirements of the application.

18 • Type 0 - Login Request (string packet): Before an OSU device 10 can commence
19 a session with the system server (e.g., OSU CS 12) it must login by sending a

1 Login Request segment. The data that accompanies this segment includes “sn,”
2 which denotes the serial number of the inquiring OSU device 10, and “rc6,”
3 which is a random number that is to be RC6 encrypted with the Davis system
4 master key and challenge.

- 5 • Type 1 - Login Response (string packet): After the server receives the login
6 request from the OSU device 10, it sends a Login Response segment. The data
7 accompanying this segment includes “busy,” which equals ‘1’ if the server is too
8 busy to update the client, and “rc6.”
- 9 • Type 2 - Transaction Request (string packet): This segment is used by the OSU
10 device 10 to send the customer credit card and/or driver license information to the
11 server. The data accompanying this segment includes “dln,” the driver’s license
12 number, “dlname,” the name on the license, “dldob,” the date of birth on the
13 driver license, “dlexp,” the expiration date of the license, “dlst,” the state in which
14 the license was issued, “ccn,” the credit card number, and “ccexp,” the credit card
15 expiration date.
- 16 • Type 3 - Transaction Response (string packet): When the server receives the
17 Transaction Request segment, and assuming for example that this segment
18 contains credit card data, the server checks the credit card information, sends the
19 request to VisaNet or other FSS 14, and sends a Transaction Response segment to
20 the OSU device 10, which includes “trn,” a transaction number, “time,” the
21 current time, which can be used automatically by the OSU device 10 to update its
22 clock, and “err,” an error code (optional).
- 23 • Type 4 - Transaction Commit (string packet): After the OSU device 10 receives
24 the Transaction Response segment, it vends the product to the customer and sends
25 the Transaction Commit segment to notify the server that the transaction has been
26 committed. Data accompanying this segment includes “trn”.
- 27 • Type 5 - Transaction Commit Response (string packet): The server sends the OSU
28 device 10 this segment as confirmation of receipt of the Transaction Commit
29 segment. If the OSU device 10 does not receive the Transaction Commit
30 Response before terminating the connection to the server, it will resend the

1 Transaction Commit again during the next session. No data accompanies the
2 sending of this segment.

- 3 • Type 6 - Update Request (string packet): The OSU device 10 preferably sends
4 this segment periodically (e.g., every 24 hours) to request configuration and
5 software updates. Accompanying data includes “ver,” which denotes the OSU
6 configuration version.
- 7 • Type 7 - Update Response (binary packet): After the server receives the Update
8 Request segment, it checks to see if the OSU device 10 needs to be updated, and
9 if so, sends an Update Response segment containing the latest OCR templates and
10 any other necessary OSU software. (OCR templates will be explained in a later
11 section of this specification). Every Update Response segment constitutes a chain
12 of one or more update units that add, update, or remove various parts of the OSU
13 software. There are six types of units: “Font Update,” which replaces the font
14 template if it is already installed on the OSU device 10 or adds one if it doesn’t
15 exist, “Font Delete,” “Header Image Update,” which replaces or adds header
16 templates, “Header Image Delete,” “Form Update,” which replaces or updates the
17 form template, and “Form Delete”.
- 18 • Type 8 - DEX Submit (binary packet): The OSU device uses this segment to
19 periodically (e.g., every 24 hours) send DEX data to the server.
- 20 • Type 9 - DEX Response (string packet): The server sends this segment to the
21 OSU device 10 to indicate that the DEX Submit segment was successfully
22 received and saved in the database. Data accompanying this segment includes
23 “saved,” which equals ‘1’ if the save was successful.
- 24 • Type 10 - Logoff Request Payload (string packet): The OSU device 10 sends this
25 segment to notify the server that it wants to finish the current session. No data
26 accompanies the sending of this segment.

27 Other segments are possible, such as segments used to update product
28 information, such as product pricing.

1

2 **D. Example of DMP Communication Protocol**

3 As an example of the operation of DTP, including DHP and DMP, the below table
4 provides the data packet sequence to show how two devices (A and B, preferably OSU
5 device 10 and OSU CS 12) login and logout using DTP. In this example, serial number
6 for device A is 987654321.

7

<i>Bytes</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Description / Data</i>
<i>A sends Login Request packet</i>		
2	DMP	DMP Version 1, ACK_FLAG = 0
0	DMP	Sequence Number 0
0	DMP	Acknowledge Number 0
16	DMP	Size of payload DMP
16	DHP	DHP Version 1, Login Request Packet
0	DHP	higher bite of the offload size
0	DHP	middle bite of the offload size
12	DHP	lower byte of the offload size
115	DHP	S
110	DHP	N
61	DHP	=
57	DHP	9
56	DHP	8
55	DHP	7
54	DHP	6
53	DHP	5
52	DHP	4
51	DHP	3
50	DHP	2
49	DHP	1
3	DMP	higher bite of the checksum
41	DMP	lower bite of the checksum
<i>B sends Login Response packet</i>		
3	DMP	DMP Version 1, ACK_FLAG = 1
0	DMP	Sequence Number 0
0	DMP	Acknowledge Number 0

4	DMP	Size of payload DMP
17	DHP	DHP Version 1, Login Response Packet
0	DHP	higher bite of the offload size
0	DHP	middle bite of the offload size
0	DHP	lower byte of the offload size
0	DMP	higher bite of the checksum
24	DMP	lower bite of the checksum
<i>A sends Logoff Request packet</i>		
3	DMP	DMP Version 1, ACK_FLAG = 1
1	DMP	Sequence Number 1
0	DMP	Acknowledge Number 0
0	DMP	Size of payload DMP
0	DMP	higher bite of the checksum
4	DMP	lower bite of the checksum

1
2

3 III. Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

4 As noted previously, a desirable advantage of the disclosed system is its ability to
5 receive data from a consumer through optical, non-electronic means, e.g., from the
6 printed text on the face of an ID card such as a driver's license. This enables the
7 consumer's driver's license, in conjunction with the OSU, to operate as would a standard
8 credit card containing a magnetic strip or a "smart card" containing integrated circuitry.
9 This is a desirable way of obtaining consumer information, such as birth date, driver's
10 license number, social security number, or the consumer's name. Indeed, when dealing
11 with driver's licenses, optical analysis of the license may be the only reasonable way to
12 automate information procurement, as not all states' licenses contain magnetic strips, and
13 the magnetic data on the various states' licenses are encoded in differing formats.

14 With this in mind, a focus of the disclosed system has been to provide an optical
15 analysis algorithm capable of recognizing and analyzing the textual printing on the face
16 of the driver's licenses of all fifty states. Of course, the system is not so limited, and
17 could be configured to recognize other textual forms of consumer identification. An
18 analysis of driver's license is disclosed merely as a preferred embodiment.

19

1 **A. Background**

2 Textual data are often arranged in forms. The consistent, regular organization of
3 a form or report makes it easy to obtain desired information very quickly. For example,
4 the organization of a phone book makes it easy to find a specific telephone number.
5 Other examples of forms include paycheck stubs, business cards, telephone bills, stock
6 reports, insurance cards, credit cards, passports, visas, and driver's licenses. It is the
7 consistency of the organization that makes the form useful.

8 It is often the case that a transaction involves or is conditioned upon an exchange
9 of information between buyer and seller. One example has already been given. A liquor
10 store clerk must verify the age of the consumer prior to a transaction. The consumer's
11 driver's license (a form) provides the necessary information. A transaction for medical
12 services provides another example. When a consumer receives services from a doctor,
13 she shows her insurance card (a form) which provides the needed information to the
14 doctor to bill the insurance company.

15 In many transactions that involve an information exchange involving a form, a
16 human operator reads the information and either immediately acts upon it (by allowing
17 the purchase of alcohol) or transfers the information from the customer's form (e.g., an
18 insurance billing number) to a computer. This can be a laborious and error prone
19 process. This function is normally performed by a human operator because humans can
20 read forms and computers typically can not. There is therefore a need to enable
21 computers with the ability to read forms, such as driver's licenses. This section describes
22 methods believed to be novel for doing so. One skilled in the art will recognize that these
23 methods are easily implementable on a computer, such as those provided in the disclosed
24 system, and could be coded in any number of ways to perform the tasks described herein.

25 **B. Template-Based Character Recognition**

26 The preferred method for optically determining the textual information printed on
27 the face of an ID card, such as a driver's license, employs the concept of template-based
28 character recognition. According to this scheme, one starts with an unknown character or
29 other image, such as a letter or a picture, and compares an optically scanned version of
30 that character or image to a series of templates. The templates are compared to the
31 scanned character or image to determine the extent of the "overlap" of each template.

1 The template with the smallest degree of overlap, i.e., the one which “lines up” with the
2 scanned image, is chosen as the template that matches, and therefore determines, the
3 scanned image. Of course, because the template and the scanned image may be
4 differently centered, the template may need to be slid (e.g., up and down, and from left to
5 right) with respect to the scanned image to ensure that the degree of overlap is accurately
6 assessed.

7 Template-based character recognition involves two tasks: the recognition task
8 itself, which is discussed in this section, and the task of template creation, which is
9 discussed in the next section. This disclosure improves upon both of these aspects of
10 template-based character recognition, in ways that are discussed below.

11 With respect to the recognition task, assume that a scanned test image, such as a
12 scanned driver’s license, contains a two-dimensional array of M by N pixels, and that
13 $D(i,j)$ represents the intensity of a particular pixel (i,j) , preferably a gray scale value
14 ranging from 0 Hex to FF Hex (i.e., from 0 to 255). Assume further that there is an
15 unknown character starting at coordinate (r,s) in the test image that represents one of K
16 possible characters represented by K templates. (The procedure for generating the
17 templates will be disclosed later). These templates are denoted $T_k(i,j)$, wherein $k = 1, 2, .$
18 $\dots K$. The vertical and horizontal dimensions of the k^{th} template are denoted by m_k and n_k
19 respectively.

20 Template matching involves comparing each of the K templates to the test image
21 and choosing the template that is “closest” to the test image to determine the unknown
22 character at (r,s) . This is accomplished by calculating the least-squares “distance”
23 between the test data $D(i,j)$ and the templates $T_k(i,j)$, which is a way of quantifying the
24 extent of the overlap between the template and the unknown character. This distance
25 $dist_k(r,s)$, can be defined as:

$$26 \quad dist_k(r,s) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} (D(r+i, s+j) - T_k(i, j))^2 \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

27 For convenience, it has been assumed that $M \gg m_k$ and $N \gg n_k$. This is a reasonable
28 assumption because the unknown character is typically embedded in a large scanned
29 image (e.g., several inches in both dimensions) while the size of the template is equal to
30 the actual character size (about one tenth of an inch in both dimensions).

1 As noted, the metric provided by Equation 1 gives the distance between the
2 template and the test image starting at coordinate (r,s). The template that provides the
3 minimum distance in this equation is the “winner” and is chosen as the template that
4 represents the character under analysis. If the character under analysis is the k^{th}
5 character, then $\text{dist}_k(r,s) = 0$; in other words, the character and the template match exactly,
6 an ideal situation.

7 However, in practice, the test character as scanned will probably be corrupted by
8 noise, sampling artifacts, or other distortion. Additionally, each of the pixels of the
9 scanned characters will preferably be represented by a gray scale value, which may have
10 poor contrast—i.e., the image may constitute just a few shades of gray. This will cause
11 this distance metric to be non-zero for the matching template, but hopefully small,
12 especially in comparison to the other $K-1$, non-matching (incorrect) templates. However,
13 such discrepancies can lead to errors in the recognition process, and may cause the
14 distance for a non-matching template to be smaller than the distance for the correct
15 template, resulting in an error and incorrect recognition.

16 To relieve these problems, it has been discovered that it is desirable to vary
17 equation 1 to reduce error that might be attributed to gray scale variations as follows:

18
$$\text{dist}_k(r,s) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} (D(r+i, s+j) - [\alpha T_k(i, j) + \beta])^2$$

19 In this equation, fitting parameter α scales the intensity of the template while fitting
20 parameter β denotes a constant intensity bias. This approach is believed to be novel in
21 that these parameters adjust the contrast of the template to match the contrast of the test
22 data. Convenient expressions for fitting parameters α and β which result in a minimal
23 distance can be computed using ordinary calculus:

24
$$\alpha = \frac{m_k n_k A - BC}{\Delta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\Omega C - AB}{\Delta}$$

25 where

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} D(r+i, s+j) T_k(i, j) \\
 B &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} T_k(i, j) \\
 C &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} D(r+i, s+j) \\
 \Omega &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} T_k^2(i, j) \\
 \Pi &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} D^2(r+i, s+j) \\
 \Delta &= m_k n_k \Omega - B^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Therefore, the minimum distance corresponding to the optimum α and β is

3 $dist_k(r, s | \alpha, \beta) = \Pi - \alpha A - \beta C \quad (\text{eq. 2})$

4 Significant advantages are achieved through the use of this modified distance
 5 metric. First, in comparison to a traditional least-squares formulation, the above
 6 formulation only requires one pass through the data to determine the optimal α and β
 7 using the above equations, resulting in significant computational savings. By contrast, in
 8 a traditional least squares formulation, two passes would be required to determine the
 9 fitting parameters α and β . In the first pass, the average value of the image data $D(i,j)$
 10 would be calculated. In the second pass, the variance of that data would be calculated.
 11 Because the variance calculation depends upon the average value, these two calculations
 12 must be done in sequence, and cannot be done simultaneously in one pass.

13 Second, because this formulation, via fitting parameters α and β , adjusts the
 14 intensity levels of the template to match the test image, the intensity of a stored template
 15 is of no importance. In other words, the templates do not have to be stored with gray
 16 scale values, and can instead be more efficiently stored, such that every pixel in a
 17 template $T_k(i,j)$ is denoted by either a logic '0' or a '1' (representing completely dark and
 18 light pixels). In other words, the templates can be stored as black and white images,
 19 without the need for storing gray scale values, typically eight bits per pixel (i.e., from 0
 20 Hex to FF Hex). Additionally, "quantization" of the templates results in significant
 21 computational advantages because it turns many of the necessary multiplication steps into

1 logical operations that are more efficient. Consider for example the calculation of
2 parameter "A" above, which represents the sum of products of $D(r+i,s+j)$ and $T(i,j)$.
3 Although the values for $D(r+i,s+j)$ represent grayscale values, e.g., from 0 to 255, $T(i,j)$
4 represent either ones or zeros. Therefore, "A" is really just the sum of all $D(r+i,s+j)$ when
5 $T(i,j)$ is equal to one. No multiplies are required, except in the calculation of " Π ." (Note
6 that parameters "B" and " Ω " depend only on the template, $T_k(i,j)$, and are computed in
7 advance and stored in the template data structure for use during recognition). Some loss
8 of accuracy results from this template "quantization" step. However, for images sampled
9 at 400 dots-per-inch (dpi), this loss of accuracy should not lead to an intolerable error
10 rate.

11 As mentioned earlier, the procedure for matching a template in the vicinity of the
12 test character at coordinate (r,s) is to "slide" the templates horizontally and vertically with
13 respect to the test image until a best fit is found, preferably pixel by pixel although other
14 prescribed offsets could also be used such as every other pixel. At each offset for a given
15 template, the fitting parameters α and β are calculated according to the formulas given
16 above, and the distance is calculated for each offset. This yields several distance
17 calculations for each template, corresponding to each slide of the template, and the
18 smallest of these distances is kept as the minimum distance for each template. Each of
19 the minimum distances for each template are then compared to determine the template
20 with the smallest minimum distance, such template being determined as the matching
21 template which determines the character at (r,s) .

22 For larger templates, the template matching algorithms can become
23 computationally demanding and a less computationally-demanding algorithm may be
24 required. For this purpose, a modified distance metric can be used which only compares
25 a subset of the pixels $T_k(i,j)$ in the template with the pixels $D(i,j)$ in the test image. This
26 modified distance metric is represented as

$$27 \quad dist_k(r,s|\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{p=1}^P (D(r+i_p, s+j_p) - [\alpha T_k(i_p, j_p) + \beta])^2$$

28 This reduces any given distance measurement down to an assessment of P terms. The set
29 of points (i_p, j_p) at which the distance is calculated is determined in advance and is

1 optimized for best performance. This procedure is called “fast” template matching and is
2 preferably only used for large templates. These “fast” templates can be stored more
3 efficiently than the full test image.

4 **C. Template Training**

5 To be able to optically “read” pertinent information on, for example, a driver’s
6 license, it has been discovered that it is beneficial to allow the system to “learn” the
7 template corresponding to a driver’s license of a particular state, rather than “feeding” the
8 template into the computer in the first instance. This procedure can increase the accuracy
9 with which optical recognition of characters on the license is determined when compared
10 with pre-fed templates, which may or may not accurately reflect the true structure of the
11 “form,” and which may not be able to handle variations in the elements on the license.
12 However, while this training approach is believed novel, template training is not
13 specifically necessary to the implementation of the disclosed invention, and pre-fed
14 templates (i.e., templates generated off-line and in advance of recognition) may work
15 adequately.

16 Template training involves using example characters to generate a character
17 template $T(i,j)$. Throughout the training process, it is assumed that a set of scanned forms
18 is available. For example, if the problem presented is character recognition for a Texas
19 driver’s license, then we will assume that several, e.g., 30, different Texas driver’s
20 licenses have been scanned into the computer. This driver’s license image data will be
21 used during the training process. During template training, the driver’s license data will
22 be used to obtain examples of each character. For example, if we wanted to create a
23 template for the character “5,” we would look through the inventory of 30 scanned Texas
24 drivers licenses and extract all the examples of the character “5” to form the template.
25 Note that an operator must review the scanned license to isolate those portions of the
26 larger image that contain the image for the number “5” in order to provide the examples
27 necessary to “train” the “5” template. This is a time consuming process which can be
28 automated somewhat by a computer or workstation.

29 As the generation of only a single template is referred to, the index (“k”) has been
30 dropped from the notation. Let $A_1(i,j)$, $A_2(i,j)$, . . . $A_N(i,j)$ represent examples of a
31 particular character isolated from the set of sample licenses. The template $T(i,j)$ will

1 preferably recognize all of the given examples as if they were actually embedded in a test
2 image. Therefore, the template is chosen to minimize the distance between the template
3 and each of the examples. Due to uncertainty in the sampling phase and other anomalies,
4 the examples must be shifted until they are all aligned. The total error or distance
5 between the template and the examples is expressly mathematically as

6

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} (T(i, j) - A_k(r_k + i, s_k + j))^2$$

7 The offsets (r_k, s_k) are adjusted until a minimum of the total error is reached. At the
8 minimum, the template is given by the average of all the examples, which is expressed
9 mathematically as

10

$$T(i, j) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N A_k(r_k + i, s_k + j)$$

11 This formula can be updated recursively as new examples are found. Thus, suppose
12 $A_N(i, j)$ represents a new example. When this new example is shifted until a best fit (i.e.,
13 minimum distance) is achieved, a new offset (r_N, s_N) is provided. The template formula
14 can then be updated as follows:

15

$$T(i, j) = \frac{N-1}{N} T(i, j) + \frac{1}{N} A_N(r_N + i, s_N + j)$$

16 **D. Sequence Estimation**

17 Information in a form is typically represented by more than just a single character.
18 The information of interest may be a date, a number or amount, a word, a name, etc.
19 These types of information are represented by a sequence of characters. A sequence
20 estimation algorithm uses the character recognition algorithm of the previous sections to
21 recognize the individual characters of a word, number, or other string of characters. The
22 sequence estimation algorithm must also be able to detect the end of a variable length
23 string of characters.

24 Sequence estimation takes as its input a pattern specification. The pattern
25 specification defines specific characters, or more generally types of characters, that are
26 present in a string of characters. Various different characters include numbers, capital
27 letters, lower-case letters, punctuation, delimiters, and symbols. Character types include
28 “wild cards” (designating any particular character), letter type (whether upper or lower

1 case), and alphanumeric type (any letter or number). Character types may also include
2 other symbols, for example, the seal appearing on a driver's license. A pattern
3 specification also contains information on the minimum and maximum number of
4 characters that can occur within a particular test image.

5 Take for example the birth date on a Texas driver's license, which takes the
6 following format: MM-DD-YY, where MM represents the month, DD represents the day,
7 and YY represents a year, and where each of these designator is separated by a dash “-”.
8 In this format, both the month and the day may be either one or two characters in length
9 (compare 9-1-75 with 11-12-75). Thus, a pattern specification for the date would look
10 like

11 **N[1:2] “-” N[1:2] “-” N[2:2]**

12 The “N” denotes that the particular field contains numbers, and [1:2] denotes a sequence
13 with either one or two characters. Together, N[1:2] denotes that the computer should
14 look for a variable length sequence of numbers of either one or two characters in length
15 (the month). Continuing through the pattern specification, the computer next looks for
16 one dash character “-”, followed by another variable length sequence of numbers of either
17 one or two characters in length (the day), followed by yet another dash. Finally, the
18 computer looks for the last sequence, which necessarily constitutes a two-character
19 numerical sequence (the year). This exemplary pattern specification consists of five
20 elements, referred to as pattern characters, although two of these pattern characters
21 (N[1:2] and “d”) are repeated for this particular pattern specification.

22 Consider as another example the consumer's name as printed on the face of Texas
23 driver's license, and assume that the name is written in all capital letters with the first
24 name first and the last name last. A suitable pattern specification should be able to
25 describe the name “ALEXANDER PEABODY” as well as “JON DOE,” even though
26 these names are different in length. Such a pattern specification might look like

27 **A[1:64] “ ” A[1:64]**

28 Here, the “A” designates a capital letter. So, this pattern tells the computer to look for
29 between one and sixty-four capital letters in the first name, followed by a space, followed
30 by between one and sixty-four capital letters in the last name. Again, this pattern
31 specification consists of three pattern characters.

1 If lower case letters were used then the letter "a" could be used to designate the
2 lower case alphabetic character type. Thus, if a name were printed using capital letters
3 for only the first letter of each name, and if the last name were printed first and separated
4 from the first name by a comma and a space (e.g., "Lewis, Terril"), a suitable pattern
5 specification might look like

6 **A[1:1] a[1:63] "," " " A[1:1] a[1:63]**

7 As noted earlier, the sequence estimation algorithm uses the pattern specification
8 to determine what sets of templates to use when performing character recognition.
9 Therefore, in the last given example above, sequence estimation will utilize 54 different
10 templates to assess the consumer's name: 26 Texas license "capital letter" templates, 26
11 Texas license "lower case letter" templates, and Texas license templates designating the
12 comma and space. For this example, the pattern specification contains four pattern
13 characters.

14 There are two methods for sequence estimation: maximum likelihood sequence
15 estimation (MLSE) and symbol by symbol detection. MLSE essentially builds a tree of
16 all possible patterns allowed by the pattern specification. Every combined pattern is tried
17 and the best matching pattern is the winner. Performing this comprehensive search is
18 time consuming but can be efficiently implemented in a given application if necessary.

19 As an example of MLSE, suppose the computer is provided a pattern specification
20 "N[2:3]," denoting the analysis of a sequence of numbers that is either two or three
21 numbers long. There are 1100 different sequences that fit this specification: 00, 01, ...,
22 09, 10, 11, ..., 19, ..., 99 (i.e., 100 two-number sequences), and 000, 001, ..., 009, 010,
23 011, ..., 019, ..., 099, 100, 101, ..., 999 (i.e., 1000 three-number sequences). In MLSE,
24 the computer would concatenate together the image templates for each of these 1100
25 sequences, would compare each of these concatenated templates with the single test
26 images of the characters under analysis, and would choose the one with the best match
27 using the template matching algorithm disclosed above. In each case, the whole
28 sequence of characters is compared as if it were one image as opposed to comparison of
29 the individual characters.

30 While not as comprehensive, symbol by symbol detection generally performs as
31 well as does MLSE when the distortion in the given image is low, which is usually the

1 case in form processing, and therefore is the preferred approach employed by the OSU.
2 In symbol by symbol detection, character recognition proceeds in a linear sequential
3 fashion through the character string under analysis. Consider again the pattern
4 specification of N[2:3]. Employing symbol by symbol detection, the computer would
5 look at the specification and would see that the first character must be a number. The
6 computer would perform template matching, as disclosed above, using the templates for
7 the characters 0 through 9, and choose the best match. Suppose that the best matching
8 template for the first character was "5". The computer would then again consult the
9 specification and see that the next character must also be a number. It would therefore
10 again perform template matching and choose the best match. Suppose that the best
11 matching template for the second character was "4," so that, thus far, the sequence "54"
12 has been recognized. Next the computer would look at the specification and see that the
13 next character may be a number, but may also be a space (" ") because the specification
14 indicates that the sequence may be either two or three numbers in length. Accordingly,
15 when performing pattern matching, the computer consults the templates for 0 through 9,
16 and additionally consults a space template (which would be a blank template). Suppose
17 that the best matching character was " ". Then the computer ultimately determine that the
18 sequence under analysis was "54". Suppose, on the other hand, that the best matching
19 character was "3". Then the computer would ultimately determine that the sequence
20 under analysis was "543."

21 Representing a particular element pursuant to a pattern specification is beneficial
22 in that it reduces the number of character (or symbol) template comparisons that need to
23 be used in the analysis of a given element. Take, for example, the "lastname, firstname"
24 pattern specification of A[1:1] a[1:63] " " A[1:1] a[1:63] discussed earlier. As noted,
25 this pattern specification requires the use of 54 templates to perform an analysis of the
26 alphabetical string "lastname, firstname". Were a pattern specification not used to assist
27 in the analysis, each character in the name under analysis would potentially need to be
28 compared against each of the 54 templates. For even a short name, like "Li, Tan",
29 consisting of five letters, a space, and a comma, this exercise could involve 54 * 7
30 template comparisons, which could be very computationally demanding and slow. By
31 providing the algorithm, through the pattern specification, information concerning the

1 expected characters in the element, the number of comparisons is greatly reduced. For
2 example, determination of the first letter in the name requires comparison to only 26
3 templates, i.e., the upper case templates, and the sequence estimation algorithm may
4 ignore the lower case letter templates, the space template, and the dash template. By the
5 time the analysis is completed for this example, the number of comparisons is
6 approximately cut in half. This results because the pattern specification references only a
7 particular subset of templates to be used at certain points in the analysis.

8 **E. Form Decomposition**

9 Although the disclosed character recognition techniques may be used with a
10 variety of forms, a driver's license is used as the example form in the following
11 discussion due to its utility in the disclosed Davis system.

12 As shown in Figure 8, a driver's license contains many different pieces of
13 information, including: the license (form) header 50, which identifies the state in which
14 the license was issued (e.g., "Texas"), (2) data 52, such as the holder's name, address,
15 date of birth, driver's license number, and expiration date, (3) a holder ID photo 54, and
16 (4) a validation seal 56, used to verify the genuineness of the license. For a particular
17 state, the information is arranged on the card at various known locations. The date of
18 birth, for example, is always located in the same general vicinity on a Texas driver's
19 license.

20 To process the driver's license, the license is decomposed into three hierarchical
21 levels, called "form," "cluster," and "element." An element 58 denotes a single piece of
22 information, such as the date of birth. A cluster 60 denotes a group of elements, or
23 possibly a single element, that occur near each other on the license. For example, the
24 license class, the date of birth (DOB), the expiration date, license restrictions (REST),
25 and "END", may all represent elements 58 within a single cluster 60. A form 62 denotes
26 a group of clusters, and typically represents the entire image under analysis.

27 The form and each cluster typically have "headers" with which they are
28 associated. For example, form header 50 on the Texas driver's license reads as
29 "TEXAS." Several pieces of graphical information within cluster 60 could operate as
30 cluster header 61, such as "CLASS:", "DOB:", or even possibly the graphic of the Texas
31 flag above these elements, were this graphic to be contained within cluster 60. For

1 simplicity, and unless otherwise noted, it will be assumed that “DOB:” operates as the
2 cluster header 61 for the cluster 60 illustrated in Figure 8.

3 The form header and the cluster headers contain, respectively, a form header
4 origin and cluster header origins. The form header origin 63 and the cluster header
5 origins (e.g., 65) are represented, respectively and preferably, by the upper-left-most
6 pixel in the form header and the given cluster header. The form header origin is
7 determined with reference to the upper-left most pixel in the entire scanned image, which
8 is referred to for convenience as the image origin 67. Thus, if the image origin has
9 horizontal and vertical coordinates of (0,0), and if, for example, the entire image is 1000
10 pixels in the horizontal direction and 768 pixels in the vertical direction, the form header
11 origin 63 for the form header 50 in the exemplary Texas driver’s license shown in Figure
12 8 might be approximately (400,20).

13 The cluster header origins are determined with respect to form header origin. In
14 this respect, once the form header origin is known, that origin operates as the “master”
15 origin from which the clusters are located. Relating the cluster header origins to the form
16 header origin, as opposed to the image origin, assists in the subsequent optical analysis of
17 the clusters in the event that the printing on the license has been uniformly shifted in a
18 given direction. Thus, if the form header origin 63 is “reset” to (0*,0*), the cluster
19 header origin 65 for the “date of birth” cluster might be at approximately (-350*,180*)
20 with respect thereto, or approximately (50,200) with respect to the image origin. Of
21 course, in a given application, the image origin can be used as the reference point for
22 location of both the form header origin and the cluster header origins.

23 The location of each element, as defined by element origin 69, can be known with
24 reasonable precision within a given cluster, and is determined with reference to the
25 cluster header origin. An analysis of driver’s licenses shows that there is a high
26 variability (plus or minus 15 pixels) in the position of clusters relative to the form header
27 origin but very small variability (plus or minus 1 pixel) in the position of elements
28 relative to its cluster header origin. This provides the motivation for decomposing the
29 form as described above.

1

2 F. Template Training in Practice And Exemplary File Structures

3 Figures 9A and 9B show a simplified illustration of the organization of the
4 various computer files or data structures that are used by the disclosed OCR algorithms
5 and a description of their contents. One skilled in the art will recognize that the files
6 necessary for OCR as disclosed herein could be organized and structured in numerous
7 ways. Indeed, Figure 10 represents a broader disclosure of the organization of the data
8 structures as they are preferably applied in a commercial system. Figures 9A and 9B are
9 thus merely illustrative to describe possible relations between the various data structures
10 referred to in the foregoing paragraphs in this section.

11 Referring to Figures 9A and 9B, a file, called information file 400, contains the
12 basic structure for the analysis of a particular drivers license form. File 400 is in this
13 embodiment split into two sections that comprises the form and cluster information files
14 402 (see Figure 9A) and the font information files 404 (see Figure 9B) for a particular
15 license. In a preferred embodiment, each state would have entries in both of files 402 and
16 404, although only the state of Texas is shown as an example.

17 Generally speaking, form and cluster information file 402 contains information
18 used in processing a particular form, such as the form name, the name of the file
19 containing the form header template, and the form header origin. Form information file
20 402 also contains information concerning the various clusters of interest in the form, such
21 the cluster name, the names of the file containing the cluster header template, the cluster
22 header origin, the element origin for each element in the cluster, the pattern specification
23 for each element, and the font associated with each element. Optionally, file 402 may
24 also contain information such as the sizes of the form header and the cluster header
25 specified relative to the form header origin and the cluster header origin respectively. For
26 example, if it is known that the form header is 300 pixels in the horizontal direction and
27 80 pixels in the vertical direction relative to the form header origin, these offset may also
28 be specified in file 402, and may be of assistance in further defining the location of the
29 form header in the image under analysis.

30 Generally speaking, font information file 404 contains all of the necessary font
31 information for a particular form. What fonts are required for a particular form is

1 determined by the pattern specifications specified in the corresponding form and cluster
2 information file 402. Thus, in the simple example shown in Figures 9A and 9B, which
3 contains the file structures necessary for determining the date of birth and expiration date
4 on a Texas driver's license, the font information file 404 contains information concerning
5 the fonts necessary to implement the pattern specification for these elements. In this
6 case, the same pattern specification, N[1:2] “-” N[1:2] “-” N[2:2], is used to decipher
7 both the date of birth and the expiration date because both of these elements on a Texas
8 driver's license have the same format. However, for exemplary purposes, assume the
9 date of birth is written in courier 12 point font, while the expiration date is written in
10 courier italic 12 point font. Both of these font types are specified for each element, as
11 shown in Figure 9A.

12 As noted, both the form and cluster information file 402 and the font information
13 file 404 specify and reference certain template file names, which are respectively referred
14 to as form and cluster templates files 406 and character templates files 408. Form and
15 cluster template files 406 contain the form header template and the cluster header
16 templates for a given state. Thus, and for example, the Texas form and cluster template
17 files in Figure 9 include the form header template (e.g., “Texas”), which as previously
18 noted is the first template that will be considered when determining the state
19 corresponding to the license under analysis. Also included are the cluster header
20 template files. In this example, “DOB:” is used as the cluster header, although other
21 headers within this cluster could be used as well, such as “CLASS:” or even a graphic
22 such as the picture of the Texas flag (see Figure 8). Of course, and depending on the
23 information desired from the license, other headers may exist for a particular license
24 form.

25 Font templates files 408 include all of the necessary character templates
26 referenced by the pattern specification during sequence estimation. Thus, for the date of
27 birth pattern specification, which references Font 1, a total of eleven templates are used,
28 each written in Courier 12 point font as specified. Thus, ten of these templates
29 correspond to font name N, which constitutes (preferably learned) templates for the
30 numbers 0, 1, 2, . . . 9 as they appear in the date of birth field on a Texas drivers license.
31 Together these 10 templates constitute a character template family. The eleventh

1 template corresponds to font name dash (-), and is the template for the dash that separates
2 the month, day, and year. Because, as assumed, the expiration date is written in Courier
3 italic 12 point font, referencing Font 2, a different set of eleven templates are referenced,
4 and which correspond to italicized versions of the eleven templates referenced with
5 respect to the analysis of date of birth.

6 Of course, other fonts and character templates may be required for a given
7 application. Additionally, and as mentioned earlier, letter fonts may be required for word
8 or name analysis, such as capital letters and lower case letters, and which are designated
9 respectively by "A" and "a" in the pattern specification. In this case, the font template
10 file 408 would additionally contain 52 template files, corresponding to the 26 capital and
11 lower case letters, for both the italics and non-italic Courier fonts. Further, each license
12 form will probably require its own unique font templates, as it is unlikely that the fonts
13 used between two different state's licenses will be suitably similar for analysis purposes,
14 although this is possible.

15 Of course, an operative embodiment need not structure the files in the exact
16 manner specified in Figures 9A and 9B. For example, the form header origin, or the size
17 of the form header template, could be stored in file 404 instead of in 402. Furthermore,
18 the form and cluster information file 402 could be hierarchically split into two separate
19 form header and cluster files. Other variations are possible, as one skilled in the art will
20 immediately recognize.

21 A suitable file structure such as that shown in Figures 9A and 9B must be set up
22 in advance of analyzing a particular license. This preferably requires template training
23 and other manual and computer-assisted analysis of the example licenses. Thus, the form
24 header 50 and cluster headers 61 are preferably trained as discussed above, and their
25 origins 63 and 65 (and, if necessary, sizes) determined. Element origins with a particular
26 cluster must also be determined. Additionally, the font templates for the elements are
27 preferably trained, again as discussed above. Finally, the pattern specification is
28 determined. Such training is preferably formed on each state's license to be analyzed,
29 again using preferably at least a minimum of thirty exemplary licenses. With such
30 information pulled from the exemplary driver's licenses, files may then be structured and

1 linked as shown in Figure 9, (or more preferably, as in Figure 10), and analysis of a
2 license may now begin.

3 **G. Form Processing**

4 Form processing begins by taking a test image of the form under analysis,
5 preferably by scanning with the OSU 6, wherein each pixel of the test image is associated
6 with a black-and-white (grayscale) intensity (i.e., $D(i,j)$). (Color information could also
7 be stored, but is not expected to be necessary for the analysis of driver's licenses. If color
8 information is desired, the lamps 218 in the OSU 6 would preferably be modified to
9 illuminate the license in red, blue, and green light, as one skilled in the art would
10 recognize.) This image is preferably initially stored in the SRAM memory 234 on the
11 OSU 6, and processed locally using the necessary template information stored in Flash
12 232.

13 The first step in the analysis is to determine the state of the license at issue. In
14 this regard, each state's header template file is compared to the relevant pixels on the test
15 images, using the stored form header origin to determine the suspected location of the
16 header. Therefore, when attempting to match the Texas header template, the form header
17 origin (e.g., 400,20) specified in file 402 is located in the test image, and the characters
18 present at that position on the image are template matched. Because the form headers
19 (e.g., "Texas") are typically printed in a large type face on the license, the "fast" template
20 matching technique disclosed earlier preferably used for identifying the license type.
21 Additionally, if information about the size of the form header has been stored in the form
22 and cluster information file 402 as well as the form header origin, a particular rectangular
23 field of pixels on the test image may be extracted, which may quicken analysis and better
24 define the pixels on the test image to be analyzed.

25 Once the license type is determined and a template is chosen (e.g., the Texas
26 template), cluster processing begins on each cluster of interest. For example, if it is
27 desired to extract only the date of birth from a Texas driver's license, which would be
28 necessary in an application requiring age verification, then there is only one cluster 60 to
29 process. In this example, the cluster header origin is read from file 402, which as noted
30 earlier corresponds to a pixel offset (x^*,y^*) with respect to the form header origin.
31 However, because the location of the cluster may vary by plus-or-minus 15 pixels, the

1 cluster header template 61 is preferably “slid” horizontally and vertically within this
2 variable range to locate and “set” the cluster origin 65 as a particular pixel on the test
3 image. This sliding and setting process involves assessment of the minimal distance as
4 discussed above.

5 The analysis would be more complicated, and perhaps more time consuming, for
6 an assessment of clusters that did not contain a cluster header, which would be the case if,
7 for example, it was desirable to determine the name of the consumer from the face of the
8 license. In this case, the cluster template would still have a pre-determined cluster origin,
9 but would lack information about content. In this case, sequence estimation would begin
10 immediately at the location of the cluster origin. Otherwise, a black rectangle the size of
11 one capital letter could be used as a dummy cluster header template to assist in
12 determining the location of the cluster or the elements within it.

13 Once the cluster header origin (or more generally, the cluster origin) has been
14 determined, sequence estimation is performed for each element in the cluster as described
15 above. The first step is to apply the element origin provided in file 402 to determine the
16 location of the elements and the pixels at which sequence estimation analysis should
17 begin. As noted previously, because the locations of the elements are known very
18 precisely relative to the cluster origin (usually plus or minus one pixel), sequence
19 estimation preferably begins immediately at this point without the need for template
20 shifting and distance determinations. However, these extra steps may be useful in a given
21 application to further ensure the accuracy of the analysis. Thereafter, the pattern
22 specification (e.g., N[1:2] “-” N[1:2] “-” N[2:2]) is retrieved from file 402. Each portion
23 of the pattern specification is linked to a font name in file 404, which in turn specifies the
24 requisite character template files in file 408. These character template files in file 408
25 may then be used during sequence estimation as discussed above to determine the textual
26 content of the element under analysis, in this case, the date of birth. As mentioned
27 earlier, the templates consulted by the sequence estimation algorithm are preferably
28 binary templates, which provides for efficient use of memory in the system and which
29 speeds up the analysis.

1

2 **H. Form Validation**

3 As noted above, the test image of the driver's license is an optical image of the
4 license that has been converted to grayscale. However, it might be easy to tamper with
5 the license, e.g., by changing the date of birth with a marker, to fool the system. Or, a
6 completely false form might be generated, e.g., using a computer and a printer. For this
7 reason, it is preferred that a commercial system employ further analysis measures to
8 verify the validity of the form being analyzed.

9 Several different methods of validation are possible. For example, most states'
10 driver's licenses use a seal or hologram somewhere on the face of the license that can
11 also be detected and analyzed using character recognition techniques. (The hologram can
12 be detected as it will cast a shadow upon optical illumination within the OSU). This is
13 preferably performed by training a template to represent the seal or hologram.
14 Recognition of the seal or holographic image after recognizing the date of birth provides
15 the needed verification, and helps to ensure that the form under analysis is not wholly
16 false. For identification forms having a bar code, templates of the bar codes could also be
17 stored and optically compared with the bar code on the form to further verify form
18 validity using the disclosed techniques, which might be simpler in some applications than
19 actually reading and interpreting the bar code in the standard manners known in the prior
20 art.

21 Additional validation measures can be accomplished by comparing OCR data
22 with magnetic stripe data. In this case, the OSU would also be fitted with a magnetic
23 head, as in OSU 6, and the system configured to compare the optical data and the
24 magnetic data to compare the retrieved information to ensure that tampering has not
25 occurred. Further security could be added by encrypting the magnetic data. Of course,
26 such a scheme would not be possible if the license under analysis does not contain a
27 magnetic stripe, which is the situation in some states. Additionally, validation could be
28 compared through a comparison of optical data with the consumer's credit card data to
29 compare, for example, the consumer's name.

30 In the future, other types of verification may be used with licenses that could
31 provide higher levels of security, and which could be easily handled with the disclosed

1 techniques. For example, in the future, images could be encoded in the license which are
2 only visible using an infrared detector. Such a security measure would be difficult to
3 forge. If the OSU were fitted with an infra-red light source and detector, validation of the
4 license could be performed with great confidence that the license is authentic and has not
5 been tampered with.

6 **I. Handling of ID Cards Not Yet Having a Template on the System**

7 It would be expected in a commercial system that a consumer may try to enter an
8 ID card for which a template has not yet been created and stored in the system. In this
9 instance, it is presently preferred that the ID card be scanned by the system, saved, e.g., in
10 database 70, and that the following message be displayed to the consumer:

11 "The ID card you have inserted is not currently supported by the Davis
12 system at this time. However, if you return within X hours, our system
13 administrators will try to ensure that your ID card will be useable in the
14 system. Please wait a few seconds while we scan your ID card. Thank
15 you for your patience. We look forward to approving your ID card
16 within X hours."

17 During the X hour timeframe, the system administrator will ideally have time to assess
18 the stored image and create a template for it recognizable by the system. Otherwise, the
19 image itself could be used as a specialized template, with systems assistants during this
20 time working off line to verify the information on the card with appropriate officials, and
21 then storing the contents of the ID card in a specialized file in the system associated with
22 that specialized template. Thereafter, when the consumer returns to the system, his ID
23 card will be recognized, but not necessarily subjected to analysis using a pattern
24 specification. Instead, the ID card would be template matched, and information for that
25 specialized template would be pulled from the specialized file created for that ID card
26 and verified accordingly.

28 **IV. System Configuration**

29 **A. Arrangement of Data Structures In The Database**

30 Periodically, it may be necessary to provide updates usable by the OSU devices
31 10 in the Davis system. For example, in a system placed in service on a nationwide scale,
32 and capable of receiving several different driver's licenses, the system's templates may

1 need to be periodically updated if a given state changes the structure of its license.
2 Additionally, it may be possible to add new functionality to preexisting OSU devices 10.
3 Thus, an OSU device initially structured as a vending machine could be updated to also
4 act as a change machine, or may be modified to allow age verified vending. Likewise,
5 the OSU devices 10 may have to report data to the system. Such data can take many
6 forms and could constitute, for example, the sending of the image data taken from the
7 license or provide information relevant to the servicing of the OSU device 10.

8 Figure 11 shows a subset of the larger Davis system 8 and explains the way in
9 which the central components in the system are managed. This figure shows an OSU
10 device 10, the OSU connection server(s) 12 (OSU CS 12), the server cluster 18, and the
11 management console 22. In this figure, the OSU CS 12 and the server cluster 18 are
12 combined into one logical block in recognition of the similarity in function that these two
13 components may provide. This combination in Figure 11 notwithstanding, in a preferred
14 embodiment, the OSU CSs 12 preferably merely act as communication points for the
15 OSU devices 10, while the server cluster 18 stores important system data (such as
16 consumer files and template files), performs necessary computations and interfaces with
17 other non-OSU systems (such as user interface 20, FSS 14 or other integrated systems
18 24). Of course, one skilled in the art will recognize that these functions could be split
19 between the servers 12 and 18 in any number of ways.

20 Important system data is preferably stored in database 70, including the
21 configuration data for each OSU device 10 present on the system. The configuration of
22 the various data components necessary to run the system and which are preferably stored
23 in database 70 are shown in Figure 10. Figure 10 illustrates the various data tables and
24 files (more generally, data structures) that are stored in the database, and shows their
25 relationships in an “Entity Relationship Diagram” (ERD) format that is well known to
26 those of skill in the art of database architectures. Pursuant to this format, the various
27 tables within database 70 have relationships structured in a one-to-one (1-1) format, a
28 one-to-many (1-m) format, or a many-to-many (m-m) format. Of course, the database
29 could be structured in a variety of different ways to achieve suitable system performance
30 as disclosed herein. Thus, Figure 10 is merely exemplary of a commercial embodiment.

1 The contents of each table in Figure 10 are described in the following paragraphs.
2 It is important to note that the database structure supports more than one version of a
3 template. For example, the state of Texas may have three different versions of its
4 driver's license that have been issued and are active, and the system should be able to
5 comprehend all three types. Accordingly, the system stores various versions of the
6 templates and other supporting information relevant to the version, as shown in the
7 disclosed “[Name]_version” tables below.

8 Consider, for example, tables “Header” and “Header_version” below. The
9 “Header” table has only a few fields, including header name, description, and status. By
10 contrast, the “Header_version” table contains a significant number of fields that apply to
11 OCR analysis, including the form header templates that are used during OCR analysis. If
12 an ID card authority like the State of Texas decides to issue a new license, a new form
13 header version record is created and updated with the latest information. Such an
14 organization scheme is similar to assigning a new model number to a product when just a
15 few features in the product have been changed. In short, through this organizational
16 scheme, a catalog of all versions of licenses issued in the State of Texas can be
17 maintained and referenced in the database.

18 • Geo: The “Geo” table stores information about the geographical locations of
19 OSU device 10.

<i>Geo</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every geo record
Name	String	Name of the geographical location
Note	String	Description of the geographical location
Creator_id	String	The user id that created this record
Editor_id	String	The user id that edited this record last
Created	String	The date it was created
Edited	String	The date it was last edited
Active	String	Flag representing if the record is active or not

21

1

- Osu: The “Osu” table represents information for a particular OSU device 10.

3

<i>Osu</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every osu record
Osu_config_id	String	Osu config id that links this osu record to its configuration record in osu_config table
Serial_no	String	Osu unit serial number
Time_zone	String	Time zone for the osu unit
Line1	String	Address line 1 for the osu unit
Line2	String	Address line 2 for the osu unit
City	String	City in which osu is located
State	String	State in which osu is present
Zip	String	Zip code of the osu location
Directions	String	Directions if any to get to that osu unit
Cert	String	Certification of osu unit
Creator_id	String	The user id that created this record
Editor_id	String	The user id that edited this record last
Created	String	The date it was created
Edited	String	The date it was last edited
Active	String	Flag representing if the record is active or not
Acquirer_bin	Integer	Visa assigned Bank Identification number issued by the merchant's member bank or processor
Merchant_number	Integer	A unique number assigned by the signing merchant's bank or processor used to identify the merchant within the VisaNet system.
Store_number	Integer	Number assigned by the signing member, processor to identify a specific merchant store within the VisaNet system
Terminal_number	Integer	Number assigned to identify a unique terminal within a merchant location
Device_code	Character	Device type of the merchant submitting the authorization request
Industry_code	Character	Industry type of the merchant submitting the authorization request
Language	String	Language to be used in formatting the authorization response text message
Merchant_category	Character	Number assigned by the signing member or processor to identify a merchant industry classification
Merchant_name	String	Merchant Name

4

1

- **Osu_config:** This table contains configuration information for each OSU device

10. It has 1-m relation with “Osu” so that a single configuration can be applied to multiple OSU devices 10. “Osu_config” is linked with “Ocr_form,” “Header” and “Ocr_font_set,” and is related to each with a m-m relation. As will be explained later, each of these three tables is associated with a corresponding version table. At one time, only one version of each will be active for a particular configurable OSU device 10.

8

<i>Osu_config</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every osu record
Name	String	Name of the osu configuration
Version	Integer	Version of the osu configuration
Creator_id	String	The user id that created this record
Editor_id	String	The user id that edited this record last
Created	String	The date it was created
Edited	String	The date it was last edited
Active	String	Flag representing if the record is active or not

9

- **Header:** This table contains information about the various form headers, and has a 1-m relation with “Header_version” table.

12

<i>Header</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every header record
Name	String	Name of the header
Description	String	Description of the header
Status	Integer	Status of header record to indicate if this header is the current (indicated by 0), added (indicated by 1) or removed (indicated by 2) one from the configuration

13

1

- 2 • **Header_version:** This table provides information for the headers, like their form
- 3 header origin coordinates, and possibly their bottom right coordinates. It also stores
- 4 multiple versions of the form header templates for the relevant states.

5

<i>Header_version</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Id</i>	String	Unique identifier for every header version record
<i>Template_package_id</i>	String	Template package record id that this header version is a part of
<i>Header_id</i>	String	Header record id which it is a version of
<i>Version</i>	Integer	Version number of this header version
<i>Image_name</i>	String	Image name used by this header version record
<i>Top_left_id</i>	String	Top left corner of the header region structure
<i>Right_bottom_id</i>	String	Right bottom corner of the header region structure
<i>Creator_id</i>	String	The user id that created this record
<i>Editor_id</i>	String	The user id that edited this record last
<i>Created</i>	String	The date it was created
<i>Edited</i>	String	The date it was last edited
<i>Header_template</i>	Binary	Scanned image of the header version
<i>Active</i>	String	Flag representing if this version is active for its parent header

6

- 7 • **Ocr_font_set:** As mentioned previously, elements in a given form can be written
- 8 using various fonts, such as Courier font, and these may be printed in different sizes.
- 9 Basic font information for the elements is provided in the “Ocr_font_set” table. This
- 10 table has 1-m relation with the “Ocr_font_set_version” table.

11

<i>Ocr_font_set</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Id</i>	String	Unique identifier for every font set record
<i>Name</i>	String	Name of the Ocr Font Set
<i>Description</i>	String	Description if any, for the font set
<i>Status</i>	Integer	Status of font set record to indicate if this font set is the current (indicated by 0), added (indicated by 1) or removed (indicated by 2) one from the configuration

12

- 13 • **Ocr_font_set_version:** This table is dependent on “Ocr_font_set” and provides
- 14 information for any “Ocr_font_set.” The basic information for each of the fonts is stored
- 15 within this table. Thus, “Family” represents the basic font type (e.g., Arial or Courier),
- 16 “Font_size” represents the size of the font (e.g., 10 point or 12 point), and “Style”
- 17 represents modifications of the font, such as italicized or bolded. It has 1-m relation with
- 18 “Font_type” table.

1

<i>Ocr_font_set_version</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every font set version record
Template_package_id	String	Template package record id that this font set version is a part of
Ocr_font_set_id	String	Font set record id which it is a version of
Version	Integer	Version number of this font set version
Family	String	Family of the font set (e.g., Arial or Courier)
Font_size	String	Size of the font set (e.g., 10 point or 12 point)
Style	String	Style of the font set (e.g., bold or italic)
Creator_id	String	The user id that created this record
Editor_id	String	The user id that edited this record last
Created	String	The date it was created
Edited	String	The date it was last edited
Active	String	Flag representing if this version is active for its parent font set

2

3 • *Font_type*: This table stores the various types of characters recognizable by the
 4 system, such as “A” for upper case letters A-Z, “a” for lower case letters a-z, “N” for
 5 numbers 0-9, “P” for punctuation and symbols (such as .,”-;/!:()[]{}%\$), “Z” for any
 6 upper or lower case letter, “X” for any letter or number, “*” for a wildcard representing
 7 any character, and “S” for a space. It has a 1-m relation with “Font_pattern” table.

8

<i>Font_type</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every font type record
Ocr_font_set_version_id	String	Font set version record id which it is a type of
Font_type	String	Specifies the type of character stored in the associated font type (e.g., “A,” “a,” “N,” “P,” etc.)
Description	String	Description of the character that font type has

9

10 • *Font_pattern*: This table stores the character templates for a given font. For
 11 example, there would be twenty six templates stored within the “Font_pattern” table for
 12 each upper case letter and for each font type. Thus, assuming two fonts (e.g., arial or
 13 courier), there would be a total of 52 templates stored for each font type “A,”
 14 representing upper case letters.

15

<i>Font_pattern</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every font pattern record
Font_type_id	String	Font type record id which this pattern is a part of
Name	String	Name of the pattern
Font_data	Binary	Image of the font pattern

16

1 • Ocr_form: This table stores information for a form template. It is related to the
 2 “Ocr_cluster” table by a 1-m relation because a form template can have many clusters
 3 defined within it. It is associated with the “Header” table by a 1-1 relation that links the
 4 header belonging to a particular form. It is also related to the “Ocr_form_version” table.
 5 If any information is changed for an existing form template, a new version of it is created
 6 and a record is set for it in “Ocr_form_version” table.

7

<i>Ocr_form</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<u>Id</u>	String	Unique identifier for every form record
<u>Geo_id</u>	String	Link to the Geo table for associated state information for a form record
<u>Header_id</u>	String	Header id for the form header
<u>Name</u>	String	Name of the form (e.g., Texas driver’s license)
<u>Description</u>	String	Description if any of the form
<u>Status</u>	Integer	Status of form record to indicate if this form template is the current (indicated by 0), added (indicated by 1) or removed (indicated by 2) one from the configuration

8

9 • Ocr_form_version: This table is dependent on the “Ocr_form” table and stores
 10 version information for each form. Included within this table is the X and Y coordinates
 11 for the starting position of the image under analysis. Thus, if it is known that the first ten
 12 pixels of a given form image contains information not indicative of the content of the
 13 form (e.g., because of the rounded corners that exist on the form), these first ten pixels
 14 can be ignored during OCR.

15

<i>Ocr_form_version</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<u>Id</u>	String	Unique identifier for every form version record
<u>Template_package_id</u>	String	Template package record id that this form version is a part of
<u>Ocr_form_id</u>	String	Form record id which it is a version of
<u>Version</u>	Integer	Version number of this form version
<u>Xpos</u>	Integer	X coordinate of the starting point of the form template
<u>Ypos</u>	Integer	Y coordinate of the starting point of the form template
<u>Creator_id</u>	String	The user id that created this record
<u>Editor_id</u>	String	The user id that edited this record last
<u>Created</u>	String	The date it was created
<u>Edited</u>	String	The date it was last edited
<u>Active</u>	String	Flag representing if this version is active for its parent ocr form

16

17

1 • *Ocr_cluster*: This table is dependent on “*Ocr_form*” table and provides a list of
2 clusters for a particular form. It has 1-m relation with the “*Ocr_cluster_version*” table
3 that provides versioning support. As discussed earlier, a cluster is a group of several
4 elements. Therefore, “*Ocr_cluster*” is associated with the “*Ocr_element*” table to provide
5 a list of necessary elements.

6

<i>Ocr_cluster</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every cluster record
<i>Ocr_form_id</i>	String	Form id which this cluster is a part of
Header_id	String	Header id for this cluster
Name	String	Name of the cluster
Description	String	Description of the cluster

7

8 • *Ocr_cluster_version*: “*Ocr_cluster_version*” stores the top left and right bottom
9 coordinates for the cluster header origin and also stores the cluster header template
10 images. Thus, for example, this table is where the cluster header image for the cluster
11 containing the date of birth (such as “CLASS:”, “DOB:”, or the image of the Texas flag)
12 would be stored.

13

<i>Ocr_cluster_version</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every cluster version record
Template_package_id	String	Template package record id that this cluster version is a part of
<i>Ocr_cluster_id</i>	String	cluster record id which it is a version of
Version	Integer	Version number of this cluster version
Name	String	Name of the cluster version
Point_id	String	Starting point (X,Y) for the cluster version template
Cluster_template	Binary	cluster image for this version
Creator_id	String	The user id that created this record
Editor_id	String	The user id that edited this record last
Created	String	The date it was created
Edited	String	The date it was last edited
Active	String	Flag representing if this version is active for its parent ocr cluster

14

1

2 • *Ocr_element*: This table stores the name and description of particular elements,
3 such as date of birth, expiration date, name, etc. It also is related with
4 “*Ocr_element_version*” table through a 1-m relation that provides versioning support.

5

<i>Ocr_element</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every element record
<i>Ocr_cluster_id</i>	String	Cluster id which this element is a part of
Name	String	Name of the element
Description	String	Description of the element

6

7 • *Ocr_element_version*: The “*Ocr_element_version*” in effect stores the element
8 origins for the various elements within a cluster. Thus, this table stores top left and right
9 bottom coordinates (“*top_left_id*” and “*bottom_right_id*”) for sliding a character template
10 during OCR analysis, and preferably defines a small rectangle at the upper left corner of
11 the character under analysis. In this regard and as disclosed earlier, it has been noted that
12 the location of an element within a cluster varies approximately plus-or-minus one pixel
13 within the cluster. Therefore, and for example, a small rectangle, perhaps 3-by-3 pixels
14 in dimension, is set at the element origin in the test image where it is expected that the
15 first character in the element is located. In other words, the small rectangle defines the
16 element origin in the test image as a variable region. The upper left pixel of the character
17 template is then moved or slid to correspond to one of the nine pixels within the 3-by-3
18 pixel rectangle, and a distance metric is calculated for each position. The minimum of
19 these nine distance metrics will define the location of the first character of the element
20 under analysis. This procedure is then repeated as the sequence estimation algorithm
21 sequentially identifies each character in an element.

22 Also referenced in this table are the various fonts and pattern specification that are
23 to be used for the various elements during OCR analysis.

1

2

<i>Ocr_element_version</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Id</i>	<i>String</i>	Unique identifier for every element version record
<i>Template_package_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Template package record id that this element version is a part of
<i>Ocr_font_set_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Font set record id for this element version record
<i>Element_pattern_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Element pattern id for this element version record
<i>Ocr_element_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Element record id which it is a version of
<i>Version</i>	<i>Integer</i>	Version number of this cluster version
<i>Top_left_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Top left corner of the element region structure
<i>Right_bottom_id</i>	<i>String</i>	Right Bottom corner of the element region structure
<i>Creator_id</i>	<i>String</i>	The user id that created this record
<i>Editor_id</i>	<i>String</i>	The user id that edited this record last
<i>Created</i>	<i>String</i>	The date it was created
<i>Edited</i>	<i>String</i>	The date it was last edited
<i>Active</i>	<i>String</i>	Flag representing if this version is active for its parent ocr element

3

4 • *Element_pattern*: The “*Element_pattern*” table is linked to
 5 “*Element_pattern_character*” table with a 1-m relation and is linked to the
 6 “*Ocr_element_version*” table with a 1-m relation. The purposes of the “*Element_pattern*”
 7 and “*Element_pattern_character*” tables are to specify information about the pattern
 8 specification. For example, in the aforementioned pattern specification representing the
 9 six-digit date of birth (i.e., N[1:2] “-” N[1:2] “-” N[2:2]), there are five pattern characters
 10 in the pattern specification, three denoting the month, day, and year (N[1:2] and N[2:2]),
 11 and two denoting the dashes that separate them (“-”). Thus to create a database
 12 representation of a six-digit date of birth, one would create a record in the
 13 “*Element_pattern*” table with the name of “6-digit date” and then create pattern character
 14 entries in the “*Element_pattern_character*” table, each linking back to the newly created
 15 “*Element_pattern*” record.

16

<i>Element_pattern</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Id</i>	<i>String</i>	Unique identifier for every element
<i>Name</i>	<i>String</i>	Description of pattern specification (e.g., “6-digit date,” “social security number,” etc.)
<i>Creator_id</i>	<i>String</i>	The user id that created this record
<i>Editor_id</i>	<i>String</i>	The user id that edited this record last
<i>Created</i>	<i>String</i>	The date it was created
<i>Edited</i>	<i>String</i>	The date it was last edited
<i>Active</i>	<i>String</i>	Flag representing if this pattern specification is active

17

1 • Element_pattern_character: The “Element_pattern_character” table stores
 2 information concerning each pattern character in the pattern specification. Thus, stored
 3 here are information for each pattern character’s character type (e.g., “N” representing
 4 numbers, or the dash symbol) and length of the pattern character, represented by
 5 minimum and maximum number of occurrences of the character of that type (e.g., a
 6 minimum of 1 for the month, and a maximum of 2 for the month). “Seq” stands for
 7 sequence and denotes the order of the pattern characters within the pattern specification.
 8 Thus, “Seq” equals 1 for the first pattern character (i.e., N[1:2]), 2 for the second pattern
 9 character (i.e., “-”), and eventually would equal 5 for the last pattern character (i.e.,
 10 N[2:2]).

11

Element_pattern_character		
Name	Type	Description
Id	String	Unique identifier for every element pattern character record
Seq	Integer	Identifies the place of a pattern character in its pattern specification.
Element_pattern_id	String	Element pattern id for this pattern character record
Character_type	String	Describe the type of character (e.g., “N” for numbers, “A” for upper case letter, etc.).
Min	Integer	Minimum character length of the element pattern character (e.g., 1 for month or day, or 2 for year).
Max	Integer	Maximum character length of the element pattern character (e.g., 2 for month, day, or year)

12

13 • Template_package: This table provides versioning support for all OSU
 14 configuration components. It stores the version number of latest configuration and also
 15 the lists for “Header_version,” “Ocr_font_set_version,” “Ocr_cluster_version” and
 16 “Ocr_element_version.” Note the various tables contain a field called
 17 “template_package_id” that provides the link or relationship to the “Template_package”
 18 table. This table is associated with each of these other version tables by a 1-m relation.

19

Template_package		
Name	Type	Description
Id	String	Unique identifier for every template package record
Version	Integer	Version number of the template package
Created	String	The date it was created
Active	String	Flag representing if this template package is active or not

20

1 • Trn: This table stores the Visa Net transactions performed for the OSU device
 2 10. It is linked to “Osu” table through a 1-m relation.

3

<i>Trn</i>		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Id	String	Unique identifier for every transaction record
Osu_id	Integer	Osu id to which this transaction record is linked
Returned_aci	String	Returned requested authorization characteristics indicator
Store_number	String	Number assigned by the signing member, processor to identify a specific merchant store within the VisaNet system
Terminal_number	Integer	Number assigned to identify a unique terminal within a merchant location
Auth_source	Character	Source of the authorization code
Trans_sequence	Integer	Terminal generated transaction sequence number
Response_code	String	Code indicating the status of the authorization request
Approval_code	String	Authorization code when a transaction has been approved
Local_trans_date_time	String	Date and time when the transaction took place
Auth_response	String	Response or display text message
Avs_result	Character	Avs Result
Retrieval_ref_number	String	Transaction retrieval reference number returned by the authorizing system
Market_data_identifier	Character	Industry specific data being submitted
Trans_id	Integer	Visa transaction identifier or Master Card reference number
Validation_code	String	Specific information generated by the card issuer
Group_ver	Integer	Addendum data group version number
Committed	Character	Flag representing if the transaction has been committed or not

4

5 Whenever the configuration of an OSU device 10 is changed by the vending
 6 machine operator or Davis system administrator executing an update, a new version for
 7 that device is created and is added to its version table(s). At the same time, the
 8 “Template_package” table is updated. When an OSU device 10 connects to the system,
 9 its current configuration version number is supplied and is checked against the version
 10 number present in “Template_package” table. If the number present in the table is
 11 greater than the one sent by the device, that device requires an update. The latest
 12 configuration data is then retrieved from the database 70 by reviewing all the version
 13 tables discussed above. An update package is then created for and sent to the device. If
 14 the version numbers match, meaning no change is necessary in the configuration of the
 15 device, the server cluster 18 checks to see if a (new) template needs to be added to or
 16 deleted from that device’s configuration file, and again an update package is created and
 17 sent accordingly. Update packages are created and sent to the devices in a format
 18 specified by the DTP protocol as explained earlier.

1 Control and management of the system occurs at management console 22, which
2 was explained in some detail earlier. It is from this console that new data is entered onto
3 the system, such as new or improved templates for the OSU devices 10, or new
4 configuration updates for the OSU devices 10. Console 22 may also be used to add new
5 OSU devices 10 to the system. System information may also be retrieved to console 22.
6 For example, console 22 can obtain updates sent from the OSU devices 10, retrieve a
7 template list supported by any OSU device 10, or delete templates from an existing OSU
8 device 10.

9 Of course, database 70 also preferably includes data files for each of the
10 consumers who have either pre-registered to use the system, or who have used the
11 system. Such consumer files may contain important information about the consumer,
12 such as their names and addresses, information regarding their registered accounts or
13 actual storage of the accounts, and may also contain information that might make
14 subsequent processing of the consumer's information easier. For example, once a
15 consumer's date of birth has been assessed, it can be stored. Thereafter, if the system
16 determines (through OCR) that a particular customer has requested to make a purchase,
17 that consumer's file can be analyzed and, for example, the date of birth retrieved, making
18 further OCR processing of the license potentially unnecessary.

19 In addition to the table definitions described above, in a commercial system, there
20 may be over 100 tables in database 70 that are used to support and collect audit data,
21 often referred to in the art as DEX or EVA data, and which was briefly discussed earlier.
22 For more information concerning these DEX related data constructs, the reader is referred
23 to "European Vending Association Data Transfer Standard," European Vending Association,
24 Release 5.0, July 1999, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference for all that it
25 teaches.

26 **B. Update Payload Information**

27 As has been discussed previously, it may be necessary to update the templates or
28 other configuration information resident in the OSU 6 for optically analyzing a given
29 license. Below is shown an example of the payload information that is sent by DTP to an
30 OSU 6 to provide an update to such information, i.e., a Type 7 "Update Response"
31 packet. This example shows only a representation of the payload of data and does not

1 otherwise show DTP header or other supporting information that will also be sent with
2 the Update Response packet. As mentioned earlier, the payload will ultimately be stored
3 in the OSU 6, preferably in Flash 232.

4 As one skilled in the art will recognize, the payload information is organized in
5 hierarchical data structure, as opposed to the relational database format used to organize
6 the data structures in the database 70 associated with server cluster 18 (see Figure 10). In
7 other words, the payload information is organized in a “tree format,” with one data
8 structure referencing another and so on. Thus, the “Form” data structure references a
9 data structure called “Point,” which is has its own data structure, and so on. It will also
10 be appreciated by those of ordinary skill that multiple versions of the data structures
11 listed below will like be sent in a given application. For example, “Cluster N” will be
12 sent for every N clusters of interest in the form, and “Element N” will be sent for every N
13 elements of interest within a particular cluster.

14 Preferably, each Update Response packet contains configuration information for a
15 single form. Thus, if it were necessary to fully update the OSU 6 to provide image
16 templates and other supporting OCR data for the states of Texas and Louisiana, at least
17 two Update Response packets would be sent.

18 One or more update responses may be sent to the OSU device to complete a full
19 upgrade. The first byte of the update response payload determines the extent of the
20 update that is to occur at the OSU 6. If the first byte equals “00,” the font information
21 will be updated or added if it doesn’t presently exist. If the first byte equals “01,” this is
22 interpreted by the OSU 6 as an instruction to delete a font residing in the OSU 6. If the
23 first byte equals “1X,” the form header templates stored in the OSU 6 are implicated,
24 with “10” designating the replacing of an old template or the additional of a new header
25 template, and “11” designating the deletion of a header template. If the first byte equals
26 “2X,” other form structure information is implicated, such as the cluster information, the
27 cluster headers, the character templates for the elements, the pattern specifications, etc.
28 Specifically, “20” designates and update or addition to such information, while a “21”
29 designates a deletion.

30 Some of the data in the payload is variable in length. For example, the cluster list
31 may contain several clusters or only a single cluster. For this reason, the cluster list data

1 structure contains at its end an End Of Line ("EOL") marker to denote the boundary
2 between that data structure and the next data structure in the payload.

3 Keeping the foregoing in mind, the Update Response payload is preferably
4 represented as follows. Parenthetical description are used to tie the various data
5 structures to concepts introduced earlier in this specification:

6 "Form":

- 7 • name (e.g., Texas driver's license)
- 8 • "Header"
- 9 • "Point" (The reference point for the form. It is the pixel location where
10 (x,y) = (0,0))
- 11 • "Clusterlist" (a list of the clusters within the form)

12 "Header": (represent both form and cluster headers)

- 13 • name (e.g., "Texas" or "Texas date of birth")
- 14 • "Region" (defines the expected location of the header on the form as a
15 rectangle, thus providing the header origin)
- 16 • header image name (identifies the name of the "Header Image" data
17 structure. I.e., this name points to the correct header image data structure)

18 "Region":

- 19 • "Point" (top left corner)
- 20 • "Point" (right bottom corner)

21 "Point": (specifies a particular pixel)

- 22 • X (16 bits)
- 23 • Y (16 bits)

24 "Clusterlist": (a list of clusters associated with the form)

- 25 • "Cluster 1"
- 26 • "Cluster 2"
- 27 • "Cluster N", etc.
- 28 • "EOL"

29 "Cluster N":

- 30 • "Header"
- 31 • "Point" (i.e., the cluster header origin or pixel locate that is remapped to be
32 (x,y)=(0,0) for the cluster reference point. Offset values for OCR Elements
33 are calculated relative to this point.)
- 34 • "Elementlist" (a list of elements associated with the cluster)

1
2

3 “Elementlist”: (a list of elements associated with each cluster)

- 4 • “Element 1”
- 5 • “Element 2”
- 6 • “Element N”, etc.
- 7 • “EOL”

8

9 “Element N”:

- 10 • name (e.g., 6-digit date of birth)
- 11 • “Region” (defines expected location of the element, i.e., the element
- 12 origin, with necessary variance as explained earlier)
- 13 • “Pattern”
- 14 • “Font” (specifies the font type for the element)

15

16 “Pattern”: (defines the pattern specification)

- 17 • pattern length (16 bits) (defines the number of pattern characters in the
- 18 pattern specification, e.g., 5 for a 6-digit date of birth. Note: this length
- 19 obviates the need for an “EOL” marker)
- 20 • “Pattern Character 1” (e.g., the month for the date of birth, i.e., N[1:2])
- 21 • “Pattern Character 2” (e.g., “-“)
- 22 • “Pattern Character N”, etc.

23

24 “Pattern Character N”:

- 25 • “Character Type” (a one byte variable that specifies a particular character
- 26 type, e.g., “N” for numbers, “A” for capital letters, etc.)
- 27 • number (a one-byte variable that tells the minimum and maximum number
- 28 of characters to look in the particular pattern character)

29

30 “Header Image”: (i.e., the header templates)

- 31 • name
- 32 • colnum (16 bits) (specifies the number of columns in the template)
- 33 • rownum (16 bits) (specifies the number of rows in the template)
- 34 • data (pixel data)

35

36 “Font”:

- 37 • name
- 38 • “Font Type List”

39

1
2 “Font Type List”: (lists the various types of fonts, e.g., Courier 12 pt., Arial 10 pt.,
3 etc.)

4 • “Font Type 1”
5 • “Font Type 2”
6 • “Font Type N”, etc.
7 • “EOL”

8
9 “Character Type N”:

10 • Type (a byte that specifies the type of characters stored in the associated
11 list. E.g., A = upper case letters (A-Z), a = lower case letters (a-z), N =
12 numbers (0-9), P = punctuation and symbols e.g., "-/:!?:{}%\$", Z = any
13 upper or lower case letter, X = any letter or number, * = wildcard (any
14 character, S = space)
15 • “Character Template List”

16
17 “Character Template List”:

18 • “Character Template 1” (e.g., may represent the template for the number
19 “0” or the letter “A”)
20 • “Character Template 2” (e.g., may represent the template for the number
21 “1” or the letter “B”)
22 • “Character Template N”, etc.
23 • “EOL” (null terminated string)

24
25 “Character Template N”: (i.e., the character templates)

26 • name
27 • colnum (16 bits) (specifies the number of columns in the template)
28 • rownum (16 bits) (specifies the number of rows in the template)
29 • data (pixel data)

30
31 **V. Modifying a Preexisting Vending Machine to Incorporate an OSU / OSU
32 Architecture**

33
34 One of the advantages of the disclosed system is its ability to work with
35 preexisting vending hardware. Only slight modifications are needed to retrofit such
36 pieces of equipment with the OSU 6 disclosed herein. How such modifications are made
37 to a standard vending machine is disclosed as illustrative of this process, but similar
38 techniques would be used to modify other pieces of equipment, as one skilled in the art
39 will recognize. The structure, functionality, and operation of such standard vending
40 machines is also discussed in U.S. patent applications 09/836,805 and 09/851,198, which

1 are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, and which are assigned to the
2 present assignee.

3 Figure 12 shows a typical vending machine 79, including a display 81, a keypad
4 87 for making selections in the machine, a product dispensing mechanism 84 (typically a
5 hinged door), a product selection window 75, and (internally) a microprocessor 82. Also
6 present are a currency acceptor 88, which receives paper or coin money, and a credit card
7 acceptor 89. (One skilled will realize that in an actual embodiment, the currency acceptor
8 88 would likely constitute two separate acceptors to handle the two different types of
9 currency. Furthermore, other standard vending machine components, not necessary to
10 facilitate the discussion of the invention, are not disclosed). Also shown in Figure 12 is
11 the International Multi Drop Bus (IMDB) 96, which supports a communication protocol
12 usable in standard vending machines. In the standard vending machine, microprocessor
13 82, through the IMDB 96, polls payment devices 88 and 89 to see if payment has been
14 made. In a standard vending machine, once payment has been made, the product may be
15 vended.

16 However, in a vending machine retrofitted to include a OSU 6, vending of the
17 product is, at least in some embodiments, only to be made upon verification of certain
18 consumer information, such as his age or the validity of his driver's license. For this
19 reason, the vending machine logic is preferably modified as shown in Figure 13. In this
20 figure, microcontroller 230 (see also Figure 6) has been inserted between the
21 microprocessor 82 and the payment devices 88 and 89. (In this disclosure, for
22 convenience and clarity, the control device within the OSU 6 is referred to as a
23 "microcontroller," while the control device on the vending machine is referred to as a
24 "microprocessor." However, as one skilled in the art will realize, these two devices are
25 interchangeable as both microcontrollers and microprocessors perform similar functions).
26 The microcontroller 230 is also in communication with a communication device 236,
27 such as a modem, which in turn is connected to an OSU CS 12 as described above. (Of
28 course, a modem is merely an exemplary way of providing communication, and any
29 other suitable form of communication, e.g., wireless or optical cable, is also
30 contemplated). Before allowing a purchase, the microcontroller 230 waits for the results
31 of the OSU analysis to determine if the condition for purchase (e.g., age) has been met.

1 If this condition is met, and if payment has been made at either of payment devices 88 or
2 89, then the vend will be made via the product dispensing mechanism 84. The
3 microcontroller 230 must be operated in a fashion such that the microprocessor 82
4 doesn't know that the IMDB bus 96 has been disconnected from the payment devices 88
5 and 89, and therefore will send mock polling data on bus 96 for this purpose.
6 Additionally, the microcontroller 230 must now perform the function of polling the
7 payment devices 88 and 89, just as did the microprocessor 82 before the retrofit.

8 Figure 14 shows further details concerning the relation of microcontroller 230 in a
9 vending machine retrofitted with an OSU 6. Other desirable features integrated with the
10 OSU 6 are also shown, such as a cancel button 101, which allows the consumer to cancel
11 a transaction already in progress, and a printer 102, capable of printing truncation
12 receipts. Also present in Figure 14 are IMDB control circuits 103 that handle the
13 disconnection and polling of the IMDB 96 as explained earlier, and which are present on
14 the printed circuit board along with microcontroller 230, flash 232, and SRAM 234.

15 In the retrofitted device, the microcontroller 230 essentially becomes the master
16 processor and largely takes control over the native microprocessor 82 already present in
17 the vending machine, although the microprocessor 82 will continue to run other normal
18 vending machine functions, such as running the machine's dispensing motors and display
19 81. The microcontroller 230 directly communicates with the communication device 236,
20 the cancel button 101, the payment devices 88 and 89, and the printer 102. The
21 microcontroller 230 also controls the IMDB bus 96 through IMDB control circuits 103.
22 To the extent that the microprocessor continues to run local systems functions like
23 enabling the vending of products, it does so through receipt of commands from
24 microcontroller 230. Microcontroller 230, when operating in an "off-line" mode, can
25 make decisions concerning allowing or not allowing a purchase. When operating in an
26 "on-line" mode, microcontroller 230 receives instructions from the server cluster 18
27 through the communications device 236 concerning allowing or not allowing a purchase.

28 While the disclosed embodiment shows a traditional vending machine retrofitted
29 with an OSU, one could of course build in accordance with the teachings in this
30 disclosure an OSU device 10 from scratch containing an OSU. In such OSU original
31 models, the architecture and circuitry could be arranged in any number of ways to

1 achieve suitable functionality, as one skilled in the art will immediately recognize. For
2 example, it would probably be beneficial in an OSU device 10 designed from scratch to
3 combine the functionality of the verification controller 93 and the microprocessor 82 into
4 a single microprocessor, and perhaps to dispense with the use of the microcontroller 230
5 IMOB bus 96 altogether. Likewise, it may be desirable for the microcontroller 230 to be
6 positioned outside the OSU, or to reprogram an existing microprocessor 82 to perform
7 the functions of the microcontroller 230 as disclosed herein.

8

9 **VI. System Installation and Initialization**

10 Suppose a vending machine operator, Bob's Beverages ("Bob"), purchases a
11 Davis system enabled beverage vending machine equipped with an OSU 6. Bob desires
12 to sell alcoholic beverages from the machine in a hotel/casino in Las Vegas, Nevada.
13 Bob, using a web browser on the public internet, e.g., from his interface 20, goes to the
14 Davis system 8 website and "logs in" to a secure portion of the site using the user name
15 and password that he received either when earlier registering with the system on-line or
16 when he purchased the machine. Bob then creates a vending machine pool on the
17 website and adds one machine to it—the machine scheduled for delivery to the hotel. He
18 enters data about the new vending machine to register it with the system, such as its
19 unique identification number, machine type, location, etc.

20 Bob may then uses the on-line machine configuration editor to set machine and
21 OSU 6 operation parameters, i.e., Bob creates a configuration file for his machine on-
22 line. For example, Bob may review what types of ID card templates are currently
23 supported by the system and may select which of those will be accepted by his machine.
24 Thus, if the system currently supports 100 ID types, including 50 state driver's licenses
25 type, Bob may choose all ID types or some subset of these to be supported by his
26 machine. This ID type selection process will allow the templates for the selected ID card
27 types to eventually be sent by the system to the OSU 6 in Bob's machine. With the
28 configuration editor, Bob may also configure other functional aspects of his machine.
29 For example, Bob may specify that periodic audits be scheduled for his machine, e.g.,
30 that DEX/EVA information be sent daily at 2:00am. He may also specify that only
31 certain product selection window 75 rows will be used to sell age restricted alcoholic

1 beverages, and therefore that the consumer's age will need to be verified by the system to
2 vend products from these rows. He may further configure the system to accept either
3 cash, coin, and credit card payment methods, and may require credit card information to
4 be supplied by the consumer to provide further validation of the consumer's identity.
5 After setting the relevant machine configuration parameters, Bob may now "log out"
6 from the site.

7 When the machine arrives at the hotel/casino location, Bob plugs it in and
8 connects it to a telephone jack. At this point, the OSU 6 in the machine begins an
9 initialization phase that preferably is factory pre-programmed into the machine,
10 preferably in Flash 232. The machine accordingly dials a stored phone number to
11 connect to the Davis system 8, and more specifically and preferably to a designated
12 initialization computer connected to the system 8. That computer receives the call by
13 modem, answers it, and notifies a relevant OSU-CS 12 on the system (e.g., one in the
14 vicinity of the machine) that a connection is being attempted. The OSU-CS 12 attaches to
15 the connection and requests security credentials from the OSU 6, again which are pre-
16 programmed. The OSU-CS 12 then in secure fashion authenticates the OSU 6 as a new
17 vending machine for the Bob's Beverages account, e.g., by verifying the ID code for the
18 machine. Thereafter, a connection is established with the server cluster 18, thereby
19 establishing a "session" as described earlier. The Davis session is responsible for
20 maintaining dialogue with the OSU 6, via the OSU-CS 12, and for performing services
21 on behalf of the OSU 6. In this case, i.e., during the initialization phase, the OSU 6 needs
22 to be updated with the latest software and ID card support.

23 The OSU 6 makes an "Update Request" to the server cluster 18, which is initially
24 transmitted to the OSU-CS 12 using the DTP protocol described earlier. The OSU-CS 12
25 receives the packet and accordingly requests the server cluster 18 to provide a data
26 structure for the updates. The server cluster 18 in turn creates an EJB (Enterprise Java
27 Bean, per the Java 2 Enterprise Edition platform defined by Sun Microsystems) to
28 perform the service. This EJB then accesses system data to create an "Update Response"
29 packet. During initialization, Bob's previously created configuration file is consulted to
30 understand the functionality that is needed at Bob's machine. For example, in
31 accordance with the configuration file, Bob may receive the necessary templates to

1 perform template matching and identification for all 50 states, and may receive further
2 template data for these states to read and interpret the date of birth on the license to verify
3 the consumer's age. The "Update Response" is returned to the OSU-CS 12, which in
4 turn repackages the data into a DTP packet and sends the data to the OSU 6 as described
5 earlier. The OSU 6 then updates itself with the new data, preferably by storing it in Flash
6 232. The server cluster 18 then receives notification from the OSU 6 that the upgrade
7 completed successfully. Optionally, the server cluster 18 may send an e-mail to Bob's
8 user interface 24 to confirm the completion of the update procedure.

9 At this point Bob is ready to stock his machine and put it into operation. Suppose
10 a 43-year-old hotel guest from Texas passes by the machine and decides to purchase a
11 beer. He makes his selection and is prompted by the display 81 to swipe his credit card
12 into credit card acceptor 88 or insert cash into currency acceptor 88. The consumer
13 chooses to insert his credit card and then is prompted to insert his driver's license into
14 OSU 6. He does so and in a few seconds receives his license back. A few seconds later,
15 after locally performing the license and birth identification procedures outlined earlier,
16 the display 81 states "purchase successful" and his can of beer is dispensed. By contrast,
17 a 17-year-old hotel guest from Colorado passes by the machine and tries to purchase a
18 beer. He makes his selection and inserts a five-dollar bill when prompted. He then insert
19 his drivers license. After failing the age verification procedure, the display 81 may state
20 "Purchase denied. Must be 21 for purchase. Please make another selection." That
21 consumer then may select a soda for purchase, or may receive his five dollars back by
22 aborting the transaction and selecting a change return option.

23 Assume many other purchases are made throughout the day. Then, at 2:00 am the
24 next morning, and pursuant to Bob's desires as reflected in his downloaded configuration
25 file, the machine dials the server cluster 18 via OSU CS 12 and uploads its DEX
26 information. In the morning, Bob checks his e-mail and may find a received message
27 from the system 8 saying that his machine was successfully audited. The message also
28 preferably provides a link to the audit information. Bob may then click on the link and
29 log into the Davis system where he may view the audit report for his new machine. From
30 this report Bob may review detailed information concerning each information field
31 collected by the DEX feature. For example, he can view information about each

1 transaction, he can determine his inventory in the machine, see what product is most
2 popular, “when” it is most popular, at what price, etc. After one week, Bob generates a
3 location report to show hotel management how successful the machine has been with
4 consumers. Based on its success, he receives approval to place one machine on each of
5 the hotel’s 50 floors plus 9 additional units throughout other areas of the hotel and casino.

6 Bob then purchases, configures, installs, and stocks the new machines as outlined
7 above, bringing the total of Bob’s machines at the hotel to 60. Ultimately Bob may
8 expand his presence into other regions with many other machines, all of which can be
9 easily managed and tracked using the disclosed system 8. Importantly, Bob may also
10 have his machines automatically updated with the latest software and image templates to
11 further improve the functionality of his machine.

12

13

14 **VII. Other Embodiments**

15 While this disclosure has primarily focused on the vending of age-restricted
16 products as an illustrative embodiment, the technology disclosed in the system is capable
17 of vending other products and services in a reliable and efficient manner, and performing
18 other useful tasks.

19 An important advantage of the system stems from its ability to treat ordinary ID
20 cards, such as driver’s licenses, as “smart cards,” even when those cards do not contain
21 means for electronically holding consumer information, such as magnetic strips or
22 integrated circuits. In conjunction with the use of a personal identification (PIN) number,
23 the ordinary driver’s license, or any other ID card issued in any jurisdiction, opens the
24 consumer to an enhanced ability to electronically purchase items and services, and
25 without the need for vendors to issue specialized and expensive smart cards, which are
26 usually only useful for purchasing a particular vendor’s product.

27 Thus, the Davis system provides a convenient, low-cost, platform that provides
28 “smart card” functionality. Furthermore, OSU devices 10 can easily be present at or
29 incorporated in merchant point-of-sale equipment, building entrances, vending machines,
30 cars, pay phones, personal computers, gas pumps, and personal data assistants (PDAs),
31 enabling the consumer to use such devices with only his driver’s license or other ID card.

1 Indeed, a Davis system may contain several of these types of terminals (e.g., vending
2 machines and gas pumps) in one network.

3 Here are some examples where the disclosed technology is expected to be useful:

- 4 • Law Enforcement: A police vehicle equipped with an OSU allows a driver's
5 license to be scanned. If the system includes or is connectable to a law
6 enforcement system, information concerning the driver's record could be verified
7 on the spot, and without the necessity of keying drive license data into a
8 computer.
- 9 • Vehicle Rental: Cars equipped with OSU devices could be rented, perhaps
10 without the assistance of a rental car attendant. In one embodiment, cars could be
11 directly equipped with OSUs which communicate with the Davis system by
12 wireless means. The license could then be verified as valid. Additionally, and if
13 the consumer does not already have an account on the system capable of paying
14 for the rental, the consumer could be asked to insert his credit card, either as an
15 extra validation measure or to pay for the rental or both. Approval of both the
16 license and the credit card would then allow the car to be started, either
17 automatically or by turning the ignition key. (After payment has been arranged,
18 only insertion of the driver's license would thereafter be necessary to start the
19 car). Such a system is particularly advantageous because it allows validation of
20 the driver's license, ensures that the license was not suspended or revoked (if
21 linked to a law enforcement system), and allows a means for payment via the ID
22 card, making the rental process a quick and fully automated procedure. As an
23 alternative, an OSU-equipped vending machine could be used to dispense keys
24 after license (and perhaps credit card) validation in much the same way.
- 25 • Automated Forms Processing: Standard forms, such as insurance cards, could be
26 scanned in order to automate data entry of the information contained thereon.
27 Manual data entry is by comparison slow and error prone.
- 28 • Security Card: High security areas, such as building entrances, parking garages,
29 certain rooms within a building, etc., when equipped with an OSU, would allow
30 or disallow access (e.g., by locking or unlocking doors or gates) merely upon an

1 assessment of a driver's license, and without the need to issue special access
2 cards.

- 3 • Check Cashing/Credit Card Transactions: OSU devices 10 connected to the Davis
4 system could be used as an extra security check to verify the identity of those
5 presenting licenses to support the cashing of a check or those using credit cards to
6 make a purchase.
- 7 • Gas Pumps: A gas pump equipped with an OSU could not only be used to vend
8 the gas and pay for the purchase, but could also allow the license to be checked
9 for validity if interfaced with an appropriate law enforcement system. If the
10 consumer's license is determined not to be valid or has been suspended or
11 revoked, the purchase could be disabled, with the tangential benefit of keeping
12 unlicensed drivers from driving. Additionally, the system could be programmed
13 to receive periodic updates (e.g., daily) from the law enforcement system
14 concerning license status (suspended, revoked, valid), which could then be stored
15 in database 70. In this embodiment, the system would not need to query the law
16 enforcement system each time a consumer made a purchase request, but could
17 instead maintain a file on database 70.
- 18 • Validation of Passports and Visas: If the OSU devices 10 were fitted with flat bed
19 scanners, or a modified version of the OSU 6, they could be used to allow
20 passports and visas to function in much the same way as driver's licenses or other
21 ID cards as disclosed herein. Thus, customs or other officials could employ such
22 OSU devices 10 to verify such information on the spot for travelers and other
23 persons. Thus, the Davis system to which the OSU devices are connected could
24 be connected to government agency databases to verify that the passport or visa is
25 valid, contains the correct information, and has not been tampered with. In such
26 an application, the OSU could be used to determine, by OCR, the traveler's name,
27 and this name could be sent by the system to a government agency database, to
28 pull other desired information for the individual, such as his immigration status.
29 Additionally, and in conjunction with the proper database, background or criminal
30 checks could be run. If necessary, the photo on the passport or visa (if any) could
31 be sent in real time to personnel at these agencies for a manual photo check. This

1 may be useful in the apprehension of terrorists, missing persons, and criminals.
2 Additionally, future technologies may allow for passport photos to be pre-scanned
3 and stored, possibly allowing template matching of the faces stored on the
4 scanned and stored ID photos.

- 5 • Locating Criminals: In another embodiment, certain drivers containing suspended
6 or revoked licenses, or which have criminal records, could have their licenses “hot
7 listed” in the system by law enforcement officials. When such licenses were used
8 at any OSU device 10 connected to the system, special procedures could be put in
9 place by the system which would immediately notify law enforcement agencies of
10 the time, date and location in which the purchase was completed or attempted,
11 with the hope that such persons could more easily be brought to justice.
12 Additionally, such information could be stored in the system and made accessible
13 for law enforcement officers to review at their leisure. Such an OSU device 10
14 might be especially well-suited for installation at airports, where passenger
15 identities could be verified. Thus, when a passenger checks in at the airport he
16 would be required to insert his drivers license into an OSU device 10, which in
17 turn could be connected to a national database to check if the person was on a
18 “watch list.”
- 19 • License plate capture: In another embodiment, an automobile license plate image
20 could be captured and processed. An OSU 6 can be embedded with or connected
21 to an image capturing device, such as a video camera or motion-sensitive still
22 image camera. Using such a device, license plates could be optically captured by
23 law enforcement officers (e.g., to nab speeding drivers) and automatically
24 processed to tap into information databases containing, for example, vehicle
25 registration information. Such a device could also be used in parking garages to
26 capture information about who is entering and exiting the garage, or to authorize
27 access.
- 28 • Tamper-proofing Photos: In another embodiment, an ID card photo image can be
29 compared with the original photo when the ID card was created. After a person is
30 issued an ID card, the image is stored in an database connected to a Davis system.
31 As the person uses the card in an OSU device, the two are compared. Specific

1 points or the entire image can be compared to determine if the image has been
2 significantly altered.

3 As well as having other uses, the disclosed system may be implemented in a
4 number of different ways depending on the desired system functionality. Databases
5 and/or servers could be combined with OSU devices. Other components disclosed herein
6 as being integrated could also be separated if desirable. The specific hardware
7 components could be easily changed or altered by those of ordinary skill. Furthermore,
8 the system may be used to vend a wide array of products and services. For example,
9 some of the OSU devices 10 could be configured to vend age-restricted products, while
10 other OSU devices 10 on the system could be configured to act as ATMs, security
11 monitors, gas pumps, etc. The disclosed system therefore has great flexibility.

12 Moreover, the use an OSU is not strictly necessary to realize some of the benefits
13 that are disclosed herein. Other suitable means for receiving consumer information, e.g.,
14 such as by computer or keypad, or through electronic means such as by credit cards
15 containing magnetic strips or smart cards containing integrated circuitry, may be useful in
16 certain novel aspects as disclosed herein. In this vein, it should be noted that the
17 disclosed systems and associated methods are believed to be patentable in several
18 different respects, and with respect to several of its components and/or subcomponents,
19 even if the benefits of these other inventive aspects have not been specifically touted in
20 this specification.

21 The concept of storage of data within a memory refers to storage in any suitable
22 means for retaining digital data, such as in a memory chip or on a magnetic disk.
23 References to multiple memories in the appended claims, such as a first memory and a
24 second memory, should be understood as referring generally to storage in separate
25 discrete memory devices, or storage on a single device in different memory locations,
26 registers, or blocks within the same memory device.

27 From the foregoing detailed description of specific embodiments of the invention,
28 it should be apparent that a system and associated methods for vending products and
29 services using an identification card has been disclosed. Although specific embodiments
30 of the invention have been disclosed herein in some detail, this has been done solely for
31 the purposes of illustrating various aspects and features of the invention, and is not

1 intended to be limiting with respect to the scope of the invention. It is contemplated that
2 various substitutions, alterations, and/or modifications, including but not limited to those
3 design alternatives which might have been specifically noted in this disclosure, may be
4 made to the disclosed embodiment without departing from the spirit and scope of the
5 invention as defined in the appended claims.

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